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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

3-1-1936

Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 5)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVIII, No. 5.

Jersey City, N. J., March 1, 1936.

Price 10 Cents

Strike Prospect Looms in Chicago Dress Factories

Huge Afternoon Meeting in Ashland Auditorium Votes Full Power to Leaders.

A great mass of dress workers, members of ILGWU in Chicago, filled to capacity the big Ashland Auditorium on Thursday afternoon, February 27, quitting the shops an hour before worktime came to an end at the command of the Union.

The meeting was a demonstration of strength and unity on the part of the dressmakers' organization of Chicago and centered at the same time an opportunity to all dress workers to acquaint themselves with the state of negotiations with the

employers for the renewal of the collective agreement to replace the one which expires on February 28. Thus far, the Joint Board conference committee, after having met with the employers' representatives several times, has failed to make (Continued on Page 2)

ILGWU Gets First Firm Footing in R. I.

Davidson Bros. Firm Capitulates After 3-Week Strike

A telegram from Vice-President Elias Haisberg, dated February 27, at Coventry, Rhode Island, received at press time, reads as follows: "Strike at Davidson Bros., underwear manufacturers, Coventry, R. I. shop, employing 200 workers settled. Terms include Union recognition, closed shop, wage increase, shorter hours."

General Strike Call Brings Out 3,000 From Boston Shops

ILGWU Meets Defeat of Bosses With Strike As Mediation Fails.

The Boston women's garment industry was paralyzed by a general strike on Thursday morning, Feb-

ruary 27, after last-hour efforts to induce a score of non-union dress, skirt and rainwear employers to recognize the ILGWU and to grant union work terms in their factories proved futile. Two days before, 2,600 dress and (Continued on Page 2)

THE UNION LABEL JOINS THE UNION CARD



Patternmakers Strike; Demand Union Terms

**Collective Pact, 35-Hour
Week, Minimum
Scale on List**

Following a special membership meeting on February 17, at the Hotel Delano, 108 West 43rd Street, at which the conference committee of Local 21, Dress Patternmakers' Union, was empowered to call a strike in the craft if the employers continue to be obdurate and fail to recognize the patternmakers' demands, all members of Local 21 went out on strike on Tuesday, February 25. The strike has the support of the ILGWU.

Among the demands which Local 21 presented to the employers' associations in the dress industry are: A collective agreement, a 35-hour week, a \$10 weekly minimum rate, and a provision that no employer be permitted to make patterns.

At this writing, it is reported from strike headquarters at the Hotel Delano that nearly 1,000 patternmakers, practically the entire trade in the New York market, responded to the strike call. Enthusiastic meetings of strikers are held daily, to a brief comment on the strike, President Dubinsky stated that "patternmakers are entitled to recognition as union men."

Hochman Counsels Patience During Transition

February 27, 1936.

To All Dressmakers:

We have just cause to be proud of our victory. Without a strike we won all the major objectives we set out to reach.

We may say without exaggeration that the new agreement actually revolutionizes the industry. A new relationship between the employers and the workers has been established. Direct responsibility for the conditions of the ILGWU workers employed in contracting shops has been placed upon the jobbers. So many changes were made that completely new agreements were written. In a few days

we shall issue a statement to our members explaining all our gains in detail.

Our victory is due entirely to the marvelous discipline, high morale and militancy of our membership. Our immediate job is to translate our gains into realities. That in itself is a gigantic task. The greater the victory, the greater the changes—must because the things we gained mean a complete reconstruction of the industry, insofar as our relations with the employers are concerned. It will take some time before the new machinery necessary to enforce them will be installed.

We have been operating without a contract for three weeks. General uncertainty plagued the entire industry for many months. A number of employers have schemed

and tried, during this period, to evade Union responsibility. Many jobbers discharged contractors. Other violations were committed.

But we are now rapidly adjusting these violations and doing everything in our power to introduce the necessary order. We call upon your patience, confidence and cooperation during this transition period.

We assure you that we will use the entire machinery of our Union, the entire force of our organization to make every gain we have won a part of our daily life. We shall do this without delay.

JULIUS HOCHMAN,
General Manager,
Joint Board Dress and Waistmakers' Union.

General Strike Brings Out 3,000 From Boston Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

shirt makers attended a meeting at Franklin Union Hall, at which Jacob Halpern, special ILGWU Organizer, Vice-President Philip Kramer, and Organizer David Tarnopol reported that the organization can police launched by the Union several months ago was now reaching its climax and that, unless the employees changed their tactics, a general strike is unavoidable. This announcement was greeted with deafening cheers from the audience.

From Washington, President William Green of the A. F. of L. in a radio-telephone speech addressed directly to the Boston workers assembled at Franklin Hall, exhorted them to stand firm and unitedly in their struggle to eradicate sweatshop conditions from local garment factories.

Last Hour Peace Efforts Fail

In deference to the wish of Governor Curley, who sent a telegram to the meeting asking for postponement of action until the State Constitution Department had an opportunity to bring both parties together, the meeting decided not to strike until Thursday morning. On Wednesday, February 26, the Union's committee, headed by Halpern, and Kramer, met at the State House in the afternoon with James Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Professor Murray of the Constitution Department, and a number of non-union manufacturers. The employers remained dead to all suggestions of a peaceful settlement, challenging the Union to "get the workers out of the shops first." The Union met this def of the house with a strike order.

Strike Sweeps Entire Industry

As we go to press, we are informed by telephone from Boston that the first hours of the walk-out brought to Paine Memorial Hall, strike headquarters, over 3,000 workers, and that their number was increasing hourly. Among the affected shops were suit dress factories, cotton dress houses, rain-

Off to Bombard the Hub From Air



Left to Right: David Gingold, Jacob Halpern, Philip Kramer, Boarding Plane With "Literature" Cargo to Shower Leaflets Telling of Boston's Garment Sweatshops and ILGWU Efforts to Eradicate Them, in Spectacular Drive Culminating in Present Strike.

wear shops, mouse shops and shirt plants, in addition to a substantial number of cloak factories which stopped in sympathy with the rest of the women's garment trade.

Among the important non-union factories which never before had union affiliations and are out on strike, are the Halbridge Dress Co., cotton dresses, the Bay State Dress Co., cotton garments, Simon & Dunstons, largest shirt factory in Boston, Robinson Raincoat Co., each of these employing a hundred and more workpeople.

The strike committee is headed by Jacob Halpern. Philip Kramer is chairman of the picket committee, and Anna Marx is secretary. The police, as usual, are handling the strikers roughly. If pickets having been arrested on the first morning of the walkout.

PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT
AND STUDY WITH THE
UNION

Join Your Classes

Pattermakers In Strike Lineup



Members of Local 31 Patrolling Struck Shops Last Summer in Rehearsal for Present General Tie-up.

Strike Prospect Looms in Chicago Dress Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

any appreciable headway with them.

Vice-President Morris Blais, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, who heads the Union's investigation, reported to the big audience of dress operators, cutters, basters, fashions, drapers, examiners, trimmers and cleaners, on the demands presented to the manufacturers as association and on the state of the negotiations. The Union's chief demands, listed in degree of importance, are as follows:

List of Changes

1) A one-week trial period for greatly changed contracts instead of two weeks as now, to eliminate practice of indiscriminate "hiring and firing" during active seasonal weeks.

2) Thirty days' notice to Union before legitimate "reorganization", drawing lots in such instance, and a rule that shop may not be changed thereafter for a stipulated time.

3) Piece workers to get higher rates for displacers.

4) A machinery to speed up settlement of prices and for observance of wage scales.

5) Manufacturers having outside shops must settle prices with one joint price committee for inside and outside plants.

6) An increase for cutters and pressers.

7) Manufacturers employing contractors must restrict them with Union; no additional contracting may be taken on without sanction of Union. Jobbers or manufacturers to be responsible for wages and conditions of workers employed by their designated contractors.

8) A machinery similar to the Administrative Board created in New York to control arbitrage, observe and also to arbitrate disputes between Union and association.

The reading of the list of demands by Manager Blais was received with tremendous applause, and a rising vote the gathering empowered the conference committee to use every available resource to make these demands an incorporated part of the new agreements. The committee consists of the following officers: Morris Blais, chairman; Morris A. Goldstein, Leonard Axelrod, Harry Messer, Al Rosen, Elbe Burns, Roy Gluckman and Abner Rubin. The presidents for the association are: Murray Fried, Harry Gluck, Samuel Eisenberg, William Berg, M. Lieberman, Abraham Heller and A. Sapiro.

The Chicago dress industry, so employs now about 7,000 people. A conflict in the industry will affect, besides, another 7 or 8 thousand connected to the production of dresses.

New Ideas for Many
Reasons Are Good
Style in All the
Seasons.

Join Your Classes.

JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine

Published twice monthly by the
INTERNATIONAL Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publication:
10 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
General Office:
West 10th Street, New York, N. Y.
Tel. GLENS 3-2111

JAYNE BUSHNETT, President
and General Secretary
MAX D. DANIEL, Editor

Subscription price, paid to address:
\$1.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 2, 1924 at Post office at Jersey City, N. J., under No. 452, as Second Class matter, approved for special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on January 1, 1936.

Vol. XVIII, No. 6, March 1, 1936

ILGWU Label Dept' Bulletin



By CHARLES H. GREEN, Director

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union label is ready.

In response to requests from many of our locals, from hundreds of our members, and from central labor bodies and label auxiliaries throughout the country, the General Executive Board decided upon a union label for the ILGWU. The label is now ready for distribution.

Labels are now available for cotton dresses. We also have labels for silk dress houses.

Members of this Union and of other unions who want to spend their union-earned money on union-made garments can now do so.

All manufacturers who are in contractual relations with the Union are eligible to use the label, so long as they continue to observe the terms of their contract.

Labels are to be used on a purely voluntary basis at this time. There is a real and definite demand for union labeled dresses all over the country, and there will undoubtedly be many manufacturers who will seek to fill the already existing demand by requesting the privilege of using our union label. But this demand must be increased — and that is the job of our own membership.

Just imagine — if every one of the 220,000 members of the International, and their families, demand the union label! If every one of them refuses to buy a dress because it has no union label! Why, that means an army of half a million consumers who want one very definite thing — and that is an army that retailers will be quick to satisfy.

What a weapon the union label can be made!

What a satisfaction to our members to know that the money they spend on dresses helps to build the Union.

And every time a woman says to a retailer: "No, I won't buy this dress, because it has no union label," what a blow has been struck at the sweat shop, the scab shop!

The drive for the union label is under way. Within a month dresses bearing the label of our own ILGWU will be available in retail stores.

Our women members can start now by telling the retail store where they do business that the label is on the way! Let him know that the label means something to you. Let him know that manufacturers are beginning to sew the labels into dresses. If he wants the names of the manufacturers, suggest to him that he write to the Label Department of the International.

Warn him, in a friendly way, that a month from now you will expect to see him carrying a line of union label dresses.

Male members can help too. Let them tell their wives about the union label. Let them impress their wives and daughters with the fact that the label means that dresses are made under union conditions, by fellow trade unionists, and that every union label dress that is sold is an added assurance of decent union conditions to every member of the Union.

Health Meeting Demands Safety

By Pauline M. Newman

The second Conference on Health Education, sponsored by the Educational Departments of the ILGWU and of the Union Health Center, took place on Saturday, Feb. 29, at 2:30 p.m. at the Union Health Center, 215 Seventh Avenue. The subject of discussion was Silicosis.

The speakers included Dr. George M. Price, Dr. Jacob Goldberg, George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 32, who presided.

Silicosis, an industrial disease, is now in the limelight owing to press revelations of hundreds of workers sacrificed on the altar of greed and profit at Gasley Bridge, Virginia.

Silicosis Victim Speaks



George Robinson, One of the Surviving Silicosis Victims of the Gasley Bridge Tragedy, Who Spoke at Workers' Health Conference on February 29.

A Congressional investigation has now been ordered to inquire into this harrowing story of workmen being denied protective measures against a dreadful disease because a wealthy corporation wanted to save a few cents to purchase gas masks to minimize work.

Gasley Bridge And Triangle

This tragedy of these Virginia victims reminds me of our own Triangle fire tragedy. One hundred forty-seven perangs had to be burned alive before proper laws to safeguard our people from fire had been established in New York State.

Dr. George M. Price, in his remarks, pointed out the dangers of workers involved in tunnel digging without the protection of masks. He stated that silicosis is an old disease and has been known for a great many years. It is the effect of the inhalation of silica dust, caused by workers who are employed in rock, stone and mineral quarries. It affects the workers by the dust particles getting in through the respiratory passages into the substance of the lungs. The first symptoms may be shortness of breath, cough and an undue fatigue later on the lungs being weakened and scarred, becoming subject to the invasion of tubercular bacilli.

Dr. Price spoke of his experience while director of investigations for the New York Factory Commission in 1917-1918. At that time, he visited a number of chemical and other factories in New York State and found conditions in those plants of great danger to all workers, an amount of mineral dust with which the air in those factories was charged. After that investigation, emergency measures were proposed by the Commission, but only some protective measures were enacted.

Another health conference will be held in the near future, the subject and the date of which will be announced in Justice.

The ILGWU Always Goes "Over the Top" --Let's Do It Again!

A Final Reminder About the "Honor Roll"

To All Locals, Executive Boards And Active Members:

A year and a half ago, we launched a drive to raise \$50,000 for the Anti-Nazi-Fascist Fund. When that decision was made, some people were pessimistic as to our ability to raise the full amount we set out to collect. What do the figures show? Within a few months after the drive got under way, we not only raised the full quota but went "over the top." This Fund enabled us to render a humane service to the international Labor Movement. We helped to alleviate the suffering of many of our brothers and sisters who are victims of persecution and reaction in the Fascist-ruled countries. By our action we encouraged other labor organizations to make substantial contributions to this cause and we feel that, in a large measure, it made possible the creation of the Labor Chest which has raised tens of thousands of dollars.

One year ago, a number of institutions, such as the Los Angeles Sanatorium, the Deborah Compulsive Relief Society, that have been rendering valuable service to our members and others in need of their assistance, as well as the Needle Workers' Union of Poland, appealed to us for help. The General Executive Board, thereupon, decided to raise a fund of \$50,000 for distribution among these worthy and deserving organizations. Because the drive was started at the end of the season in most of our trades, it was deferred to a later date. Last season, the campaign was renewed, but we failed to complete the collections. An appeal went out to our locals, as a result of which a number of our organizations completed and even exceeded their quotas. In this category are included the following:

Philadelphia Cloak Joint Board;
South Jersey Joint Board;
Local No. 206—Cleveland;
Local No. 183—St. Paul;
Local No. 116—Fort Wayne;
Local No. 175—Connecticut.

The New York cloak organizations have made a substantial contribution towards their quota, and the New York Dress Locals, despite the uncertainty of a threatening strike situation, in which they found themselves for many months, have sent in considerable sums on account through their Joint Board.

A final appeal to the locals two weeks ago, calling their attention to the fact that the drive must be wound up and that we must not fail in this effort, had the desired effect. The New York Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, completed its quota of \$4,500. Others that have also made such a splendid showing include:

Baltimore Joint Board;
San Francisco Joint Board;
Local No. 91, New York;
Local No. 80, New York;
Local No. 102, New York.

Other responses to this appeal brought in partial, but substantial payments, from Local No. 62 with an additional payment of \$1,000; Local No. 48 with a payment of \$1,500; and payments on account from Local No. 64 and Local No. 66, New York; Local No. 74, Chicago; Local No. 122, Atlanta; Local No. 176, Glen Falls; and Local No. 216, Winnipeg. These payments total \$6,927.90, bringing the total collections up to date to \$36,728.41.

What is required now is a last push on the part of those locals that have not as yet responded to our appeal of those locals that have made payments on account but have not yet completed their quotas. In this way the full amount of \$50,000 can be raised in the next two weeks.

At this time, we wish to direct ourselves particularly to the following joint boards and local unions that have as yet failed to make any payments, but promised to raise their quotas in the near future, that they should make every effort to get to work and join the "Honor Roll", instead of remaining on the "slackers" list:

Boston Cloak and Dress Joint Board;
Montreal Joint Council;
Philadelphia Dress Joint Board;
Toronto Joint Board;
Local 24—Boston Raincoatmakers;
26—Seattle Cloakmakers;
40—New York Boltmakers;
70—Portland Cloakmakers;
88—Philadelphia Bonnet Embroiderers;
109—Scranton Dressmakers;
131—Scranton Cloakmakers;
206—Montreal Dress Cutters;
206—Minneapolis Ladies' Garment Workers;
213—San Francisco Cutters;
215—Minneapolis Cloakmakers.

We also wish to remind those locals and joint boards which have made partial payments but have not as yet completed their quotas that they, too, should give an extra "push" in the reply to help us terminate this important drive. We are addressing ourselves to:

Chicago Joint Board;
Cleveland Joint Board;
Kansas City Joint Board;
Los Angeles Joint Board;
St. Louis Dressmakers' Union;
Joint Council Knitgoods Workers' Union, New York;
Local No. 35, New York Designers;
Local No. 38, New York Ladies' Tailors.

Finally, we appeal to the officers of all these locals, to their executive boards and active members, to make a final effort in the next two weeks and enable the International to print a complete "HONOR ROLL" which should include all our organizations, without exception.

Let us demonstrate again our ability to fulfill our pledges and to complete what we undertake to do. These institutions are in crying need of immediate help. We want to help them and for that reason have undertaken to raise this fund. We solicit your cooperation. There must be no slackers among our locals and joint boards, our officers and active members. Do your share.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID DUBINSKY,
President-General Secretary

"Out-of-Town" Dressmakers Cheer Agreement News

Terms of New Pact Ratified Unanimously

Enthusiastic demonstrators in every corner under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department have ratified without a dissenting vote the terms of the new collective agreement in the dress industry, reflecting only that the powerful sentiment had prevented them from showing their fighting determination to go through with a strike, for which they had been fully prepared.

On the afternoon of Monday, February 17, work was stopped in every shop and the workers assembled in halls to hear over the radio the proceedings of the great Madison Square Garden rally, where the New York dressmakers were listening to the terms of the new agreement as explained by their leaders. Before and after the radio broadcast, local managers took the floor to supplement the explanation of the agreement and to submit it for ratification to the membership. Everywhere the vote was unanimous in favor of the ratification and was accompanied by joyful demonstrations of praise for the good work of the Union leaders. They were particularly moved over the clause calling for limitation of contractors and the setting of prices with the jobbers. These new terms, they rightly expect, will usher in a new era for the out-of-town dressmakers.

Meetings in N. J. and Conn.

Meetings took place on the afternoon of Monday, February 17, in Corvallis, I. L. Ridenbarger, Conn., New Haven, Conn., Newark, N. J., Passaic, N. J. and Plainfield, N. J. The following day, Tuesday, ratification meetings were held in Stamford, Conn., and in New Haven, Conn. The latter meeting, attended by over two thousand dressmakers, was also addressed by Vice-President Charles A. Zimmerman.

Other meetings took place at Orange Park, Jamaica, Yonkers, Hartford, Conn., South River, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J. and Bridgeport, N. J.

Mt. Vernon, Yonkers Locals Felicitate ILGWU Officers

At two luncheon meetings, held respectively on February 14, at the Westchester County Club, Audubon, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and on February 19, at the Jewish Community Center, Yonkers, the first meeting attended by 120 members and the second by more than 500 members, a resolution of congratulations to the leaders of the recent agreement renewal negotiations in the dress industry was unanimously adopted.

The vote of thanks was given after lunch. David Dubinsky, of the Westchester County dress organization, Local 118, explained the provisions of the new agreement to the non-members at both meetings. August Chasnovsky also spoke at the Mount Vernon meeting, congratulating the workers on their victory and thanking them and to feel on their behalf that to be on the alert all the time against violations of the agreement.



Believe It or Not — They Mean It and They like It



After A Quarter Century of Disagreement, Jurisdictional Snarl of Operators and Reefer Makers in New York Comes to Happy Ending—Holding Hands in Center Are David Rubin, Manager of Former Local 3; Louis Levy, Manager of Combined Local 117, and Jacob Heller, Manager of Former Local 17—On Right is First Vice-President Luigi Antonini; On Left, President Dubinsky.

One Local, No. 117, Now Includes All Cloak Operators

Amalgamation of Locals 1, 3, 17 Carried Out At Notable Meeting In Manhattan Opera House — President Dubinsky Hands Over New Charter to Combined Local.

The amalgamation of all cloak, reefer and sample operators in New York City into one local was finally consummated at a great meeting on Monday, February 17, at Manhattan Opera House, terminating a jurisdictional dispute which lasted for nearly 25 years. The new local, taking the place of former Locals 1, 3 and 17, will be known as Local 117.

President Dubinsky, who was the chief guest speaker at that memorable meeting, presented to the executive board of the amalgamated Local's new charter. The big hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the platform was backed high with flower offerings sent by various shops. Literally hundreds of telegrams were received from groups of workers, and the Mandolin Orchestra and the HLGW Chorus at full strength graced the occasion with songs and musical performances.

Vice-President Joseph Breslow, head of the GEB sub-committee which was designated to carry out the amalgamation of the operators' locals, presided and told in brief the history of the movement striking across more than two decades to unify the ranks of the operators. The final amalgamation, totalling three but on a voluntary basis, is all the more gratifying as it offers the glories of harmony and true unity for all time to come. Vice-President Luigi Antonini and Charles Kreindler, other members of the sub-committee, spoke in the same terms.

President Dubinsky, who was greeted by thunderous applause, characterized the event as a "historic, securement of great significance to the HLGW and to the entire labor movement." "Now that all the operators are united into one mighty union," he said, "there is all around for hoping that their energies will be devoted to trade problems and to the solution of these problems with better results for the workers in the shops."

Among those who spoke at some length were David Rubin, manager of Local 3, who dwelt on the specific reasons which brought the sample makers into the amalgamation.

ed local; Benben Zuckerman, chairman of the Cloak Joint Board, of Local 1, who appealed to all operators for unity and cooperation, and Ab Nelson, former assistant manager of Local 17. A touch of genuine pathos was supplied at the meeting when Vice-Presidents Louis Levy and Jacob J. Heller in hearty remarks pledged to forget the past and to look forward to a new era of harmony in the future.

W'msburg Cloak-makers Honor Their Officers

Dinner Given to Carpenters and Agents

Several hundred Williamsburg cloakmakers, members of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union—Local 48, assembled on Saturday night, February 15, at the Half Moon Hotel, Coney Island, for a testimonial dinner in honor of their district manager, Charles Carpentino, and their business agents, Elmer Piccone, Arnold Incehl, Louis Carosone, Z. Zeldin, Louis Gelpi and Max Carlini. A committee, headed by C. Scerif, presented the guests of honor with valuable gifts, as tokens of appreciation for their untiring efforts on behalf of the workers.

Under the chairmanship of Vice-President Danilo Irell, manager of Local 48, toastmaster of the evening, representatives of other organizations, in the achievement of the cloakmakers in Williamsburg, stating that it is now one of the best organized districts in the cloak industry.

WHAT'S THE USE

of having a UNION
book in YOUR pocket
if the BOSS has your
head in his?

Join Your Classes

Joint Committee Formed To Enforce Accessory Clauses

Locals 142, 132 and 40 Join in Task

A joint accessory trades' committee, comprising so far Local 342 Ladies' Neckwear and Scarf Makers' Union; Local 132, Covered Buttons and Buckle Makers' Union; Local 40, Beltmakers' Union, with Local 46, Bonnet Embroidery Workers, a prospect for joining, has been formed, with the sanction of the HLGW General Office, to act as enforcement agency of the clauses in the new dress collective agreements stipulating that all accessories such as neckwear, buttons, artificial flowers, laces, belts and embroidery used in the producing of dresses shall be made in union shops only.

A special office with a manager in charge to watch out for strict enforcement of this clause will be shortly opened in the headquarters of the New York Dress Joint Board which was announced. The agreement stipulation covers inside manufacturers, jobbers and contractors alike.

Los Angeles Dress Union Scores Important Gains

Four New Shops Won—Looking Ahead To July

By William Buitik

On Thursday morning, February 12, the Frank and Purcell dress firm in this city was declared on strike by the Joint Board. Despite the rain there was a big picket line in front of the shop. The shop was completely paralyzed and, within a few hours, the boss came to the Union and signed an agreement. At 12:30 the workers went back to work under closed shop conditions. That same week the Union had brought to three smaller shops totaling 50 workers, Bopp Brothers, Passinetti and Daniels. The Frank and Purcell shop has 65 workers.

How the Committees Work

The organization committee has been working on these four shops for several weeks and now the last vest has been gathered.

The organization committee is divided into building committees, with a captain for each building. The committee is assigned a shop in their building and they concentrate on that shop until they bring it into the Union. Then they are given another shop to work on.

The Frank and Purcell shop is regarded in our circles as a big victory for several reasons. The firm had moved from the Union in San Francisco and come to Los Angeles. A large element of the work

ers in the shop were extremely hostile to the Union. They would tear up union handbills and throw them in the faces of the union girls. This shop is the largest of the new shops and was selected to be the bosses as a job that the Union hadn't been able to tackle. But today the Frank and Purcell shop is a closed union shop and this quick victory has had a very beneficial effect on the entire industry.

Looking Ahead To July

On July 1 the present agreement with the dress manufacturers expires. The organization committee is working at top speed to have everything prepared in the event a general strike becomes necessary to force the bosses to sign an agreement.

Our strength in the association shops is being increased and prepared for all eventualities and we are making every effort toward consolidating the open shops so that when July 1 comes we can have every shop under contractual relations with the Union.

Dressmakers' Local 36, though still a little over two years old, has managed to grow in numbers and power. When the NLRB went out many predicted that the bosses would be able to force wages down and increase hours, but the Union called a mass meeting of all dressmakers. The hall was packed to capacity and the massing showed the determination of the workers that no misdeed would be permitted. A few bosses tried to challenge the Union but they were promptly struck. That stemmed the tide. The demise of the NLRB has had no effect on either the hours or wages of the dressmakers.

Classes And Handbill Brigade

We have a very well attended mandolin class and expect in the very near future to have an orchestra of 40 mandolinists.

Our evening class on Wednesday evenings has proven a big success and, besides physical development, draws the girls close to each other.

Our handbill brigade reports that the Union at 1:30 in the morning three times a week and floods the garment district with handbills.

Two years ago, the Dressmakers' Union was born during a successful general strike. We won that victory with a raw army, as 95 percent of the membership had been members at that time for less than two weeks. Today we have a larger army that is better trained and more experienced in union and strike activity. We are confident that our Union will come out victorious in July and will march forward under the HLGW banner to still greater victories.

Singing in Los Angeles Sunshine



These Los Angeles Mandolinists Wouldn't Be Outdone By Their Older New York Comrades—Will the West Meet East Some Day?

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

NEW DRESS CONTRACTS SIGNED; PREPARE FOR ENFORCEMENT

Workers Ratify at Stirring Madison Square Garden Meeting; Formally Signed At Mayor LaGuardia's Office; Union Wins Contractor Limitation, Direct Jobber Settlements And New Industrial Set-Up For Stabilization.

New three-year agreements, incorporating all the major Union demands including Contractor Limitation and Direct Settlement of Prices with the Jobbers, become law for the New York dress industry, March 15.

Peaceful signing of the agreements representing a clean-cut victory for the dressmakers on the eve of a General Strike came as a tribute to the solidarity and discipline of the membership which showed its undoubted eagerness to strike and strike hard for the program designed to make the jobber assume his responsibilities toward the workers by civilizing the jobber-contractor relationship.

With the signing of the new industrial treaties, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, immediately plunged into the work of organizing the new machinery made necessary by contractor control and direct settlement. As this issue of "Justice" goes to press, the machinery is being whipped into shape so that everything will be ready when the new machinery goes into effect.

Workers Ratify

At Madison Square

Workers ratified the agreements at a stirring mass meeting in Mad-

ison Square Garden, February 17, at which President Dubinsky and Brother Hochman first revealed the magnitude of the Union achievement. This meeting was broadcast over WJVD and other stations in New York and dress centers in New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut. President William Green of the A. F. of L. spoke over direct wire from Washington. Mayor LaGuardia, whose good offices had been useful during the progress of negotiations, received an ovation.

Several of the five employer associations signed their agreements formally at Mayor LaGuardia's office in the accompaniment of popular press lights. February 20, the first signed a few days later when certain technical details had been ironed out.

General Manager Hochman paid unstinted praise to the spirit of the workers when he presented the agreements for ratification.

"During all the long hours and many nights of negotiations," he said, "we were fortified by the vision of your courage, your determination and your ideals. We have made progress in the last two and a half years—progress that sets an example to the entire organized labor movement. Through a thorough knowledge of the industry and a thorough knowledge of all its problems, we have gained our objective. But it was not through knowledge alone that we won these

new rights. It was knowledge plus the might and power, the loyalty and devotion of the dressmakers.

"With New Rights... New Responsibilities"

Turning to some of the problems to come, he said:

"Our troubles are not over. Let me sound this warning: With the new rights which we have won there come new responsibilities. It will take time to speed up all the machinery necessary to enforce the agreements. Unquestionably there are some elements within the industry who will try to ruin the gains we have made. They will not succeed. Now more than ever we must stand guard over what we have won. We must see that this new agreement is enforced 100 per cent. We have brought a new form of industrial democracy into our industry. It brings many new complications—but nothing can resist us so long as we keep our slogan before the employers—'The Union—our Strength: The Strike our Weapon'."

A keen spirit of inhibition pervaded Madison Square Garden. A stippled band and the International Course under the halo of Lazar Weiner added the great hall with music. Impromptu singing and cheering gave a note of spontaneity. Among the other speakers were Philip Kapp, who opened the meeting; Louis Antonini, chairman; Charles S. Zimmerman, Max Cohen and Samuel Perlmutter. When Brother Antonini presented the ratification resolution, a thrush-deer "Yea" that echoed and rebounded from the walls made the banners that hung from the ceiling wave.

A parade of the sports groups to affirm added a bright note of color unusual at Union meetings.

The chief gains made by the Union in the new agreement were outlined by General Manager Hochman as follows:

Workers Settle with Jobber Directly: Although the jobbers are the real employers in the industry, about 80 per cent of the workers are employed in contracting shops with the jobbers avoiding responsibility. Previous agreements set minimum wages for the workers—but the workers had to settle each new style with the contractors. The jobbers took advantage of this by playing one contractor off against another. That is over. We will now settle prices direct with the jobber who becomes responsible for payment of guaranteed minimums and underpayments on set prices.

Limitation of Contractors: All jobbers must confine their production to the number of contractors actually designated by them. These contractors are to work only for such manufacturers and jobbers as are designated. In the past the jobber has hired and fired contractors at his personal whim, forcing a large percentage of them out of business every year. This meant, of course, much suffering and hardship for thousands of workers. Under the new system the workers in the contracting shops are protected because the contractor cannot be discharged without cause. The details and procedure of Limitation are being worked out by an administrative board provided by the agreement. Work is to be divided equally between inside shop and outside contract-

ing shops working exclusively for a jobber.

Rise for Cleaners and Pinkers: The minimum wage of cleaners and pinkers is raised \$1 weekly, from \$15 to \$16. Pinkers must be Union members.

Minimums of Other Crafts: The minimums for other crafts, exclusive of cleaners and pinkers, remain as set in the old agreement. However, the Union victory on Limitation and Direct Settlement—especially moving the jobber responsible for minimums and price settlements—will assure earnings provided in the agreement and mean steadier employment.

Shops May Not Move Out of So Far Zone: No employer, whether manufacturer or contractor, may move his shop to a distance requiring more than a 15-minute trip. This will maintain stability in the location of shops and prevent them from moving from one area to another.

Union Committees Must Be Admitted: The Shop work is maintained. The firm is to pay a fee for violation of hours. Employers must admit Union committees before and after working hours and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays if their violations are suspected.

Working Card: No worker may be hired unless he presents a working card.

Price Haggles: Jobbers must register all price changes.

Private Employment Agencies: No employer may hire a worker from a private employment agency unless he is a Union member.

New Machinery: Responsible provision is made for the control of new (Continued on Page 6)

The "Dotted Line" Moment Finally Reached On Feb. 20



Formal Ceremony of Signing Agreements in Mayor's Office. Left to Right: Emil Schlesinger, Attorney for Dress Joint Board; Julius Hochman, J. B. Manager; David Dubinsky, I.G.W.U. President; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Herman Floersheimer, President Affiliated Dress Association; Louis Rubin, Executive Director, Popular Priced Dress Group; and Nat Borishin, President Interstate Association; Standing in Center Are Vice-Presidents Antonini and Zimmerman.

Spring Offers New Culture Program

Local 22 Announces Wide Series Of New Classes

With 65 classes arranged to open the week of March 23, and a comprehensive cultural, social and sports program in full swing, Local 22's Educational Department is forging ahead on an extraordinarily interesting and ambitious Spring schedule. The comparatively late start caused by the general strike situation, now resolved by the Union victory, is made up by the variety of courses and activities arranged free for the membership.

Even before this official announcement was made public, hundreds of members filed their names before the details of the courses were available. Immediate registration is advisable. Full information may be obtained in Room 508, Union Headquarters, 232 West 40th Street.

Guided by the experience of previous seasons, Will Herberg, Educational Director, has emphasized those features which proved popular and practical, and has added several new features that will prove attractive to the membership.

Good Men Give Many New Courses

Among the new courses are a special group that cover the Supreme Court in American History. The American Federation of Labor,

Psychology, Modern Science, Law and Labor, European History and the State.

The course on the Supreme Court will be given by L. M. Hickey, of Columbia, author of "The United States Since 1865" and one of the country's most acute thinkers on social and economic problems. The course on the A. F. of L. which will include a thorough analysis of its history and present problems, will be given by Dr. Joel Soldman of Brookwood Labor College. Dr. Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia, has added several new lectures to his popular course on Psychology and Social Life. The basic ideas of modern science will be covered by Harry Gersh. The interesting field of labor in the relationship to law will be presented by Benjamin Rubinstein, well known labor attorney. Irwin Seidenfeld will discuss Modern European History. The law and ethics of modern American drama from the angle of its social significance will be discussed by an expert.

Classes Located For Convenience

For the convenience of the membership the program has once again been divided into three parts. Classes will be given at both the Union Central School at 232 West 40th and at Union Section Schools in all parts of the city. Classes in Music, Dancing, Dramatics and other cultural activities will be given not only at the Central and Section Schools but will enter at the new ILGWU studios, at the Princeton Theatre, 29th Street near 6th Avenue.

All Courses Open March 23 and 24

Opening Monday, March 23, and Tuesday, March 24, the schedule at the Central School follows:

Mondays at 6 P.M.: Critical Periods in European History, Social History of the American Drama, Social Forces in World Literature, Basic Ideas of Modern Science.

Tuesdays at 7 P.M.: English in graded classes, Public Speaking.

Wednesdays at 6 P.M.: The American Federation of Labor—its History and Present Problems, Basic Problems of Trade Unions, Great Leaders of American Labor.

Thursdays at 7 P.M.: Marxian Economics, American History, Law and Labor.

Wednesdays at 6 P.M.: Psychology and Social Life.

Wednesdays at 7 P.M.: Marxism and Modern Social Thought, The Supreme Court in American History. The Supreme Court series will consist of four lectures to be followed by a series on Political Parties in American History.

Other special courses and activities such as the Open Forum, de-

scribed in another column, are being planned.

Classes in Economics, Social Science, Labor History and Problems, English in graded courses and other subjects of general interest are to be given on Mondays and Wednesdays, and Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the Union Section Schools in all neighborhoods. There is a school near your home in the Bronx, Harlem, Spanish Section of Harlem, Williamsburg, Brownsville, Boro Park, Coney Island and East New York.

Monday and Thursday from 7:45 to 7:55. The secret signs inform folks as to special days and classes see the Educational Department.

Youth Groups Move Ahead On Program

In addition to the complete program for adults, the Educational Department of Local 22, in cooperation with Branch 172 Women's Circle, has embarked on a comprehensive series of activities for the children of members and their friends. This includes talks



Submerged in A Flood of Congratulatory Messages on the Dress Victory Miss Ruth Haffing, of the Dress J. B. Staff, Nevertheless, Looks Out Upon World With a Happy Smile, Ready For More.

New Dress Contracts Signed

(Continued from Page 5)

signatory so that workers will suffer no undue hardship.

All Accessories Union: All accessories, such as belts, buttons, neckwear, artificial flowers, embroidery, tucking, etc., must be made by Union workers.

Firm Members Forbidden Craft Work: No member of a firm may do any work done by crafts within the Union. A penalty is established for violation of this provision.

Pressing Machines: No pressing machine may be introduced into a shop unless there are six hand-pressers who are fully supplied with work.

Cutting Departments: No jobber may give up a cutting department in which he cuts all his work for his inside shop and contracting shops without consent of the Union and the impartial Chairman. He may not send out work to be cut unless his own people are fully supplied. If a jobber installs a cutting department he must take his cutters from among his contractors. When a jobber with a cutting department sends out work goods, he must register the name and address of the contractor to which it is going.

There were many more demands won by the Union. Brother Hochman pointed out, but he outlined those above as the major ones.

Expand Cultural Groups and Classes

Apart from the general activities already well known to Union members, the cultural classes include those for beginners and advanced pupils on the mandolin, chess groups, dramatic groups and a complete series of dance groups including tap and modern groups, stage dance groups and social or ball room groups.

Combine your study with healthful activity by joining one of the sports groups. There is something for everybody—all sports, including basketball, baseball, soccer, hand ball, tennis, volleyball, boxing, wrestling, swimming, heavy apparatus work, etc., with separate programs for men and women. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 3:45 P.M. to 7:45 P.M., are reserved for women. Men have

and discussions, visits to places of educational interest, shop and crafts, musical and cultural activities, games and sports. Four such youth groups have been established and are functioning. They are the Debs Club for children of 9 to and 11; the Junior Twenty Two Club for children of 12, 13 and 14; the Twenty Two Club for children of 15, 16, and 17; and the Senior Club for those of 18 and over.

For registration and all information concerning the educational program, apply at the office of the Educational Department, Room 508, Union Headquarters, 232 West 40th Street.

Pocketbook Found

Very compartment brown purse, containing, pennies, key and Etchell tickets found. Apply Local 22 office, 232 West 40th Street.

Flanking The Mayor On Garden Platform



ILGWU Songsters Greet Dressmaker Victors At Ratification Meeting



During Solemn Intervals Between Speeches, the Combined Chorus, Under the Baton of Lazar Weiner, Stirs the Great Gathering With Martial Labor Hymns.

\$2,500 Prizes At Dress Makers' Ball Masque

Entertainment by
Rudy Vallee in
Person; Orchestra

Trips to Soviet Union and
Puerto Rico, Books, Unity
House Vacations, Scholar-
ships, Long List of
Awards for Costumes
and Tickets at Local 22
Annual Ball.

What an affair this is going to be!

Prizes totalling \$2,500, including a trip to the Soviet Union and one to Puerto Rico, absolutely free.

Rudy Vallee in person with his orchestra with his staff of entertainers, from George White's Scandals to furnish the dance rhythms and entertainment.

Tickets in advance are held down to fifty cents so that every unionist may attend and have a good time. The price at the door will be \$1.00 to make sure to get your ticket early.

Behind the galaxy, swinging dance music and the jolly, will be a variety show in that the great turnout will represent the growth and power of mighty Local 22 celebrating the position it has won for itself in the trade union world.

Costumes to be eligible for prizes must depict the struggle and the aspirations of the working class in its effort to liberate itself from the chains of exploitation. These prizes will be confined to Local 22 members. Just to make things happen other prizes will be awarded on the basis of ticket numbers.

The affair is the annual costume masquerade of Local 22. It will take place Saturday Eve., March 28, in The Regiment Armory, 21th Street and Park Avenue.

The roster of names of honor will comprise a Who's Who in our labor national, Joint Board and the Labor Movement, generally.

Tickets are available everywhere.

Many shops are planning to go for the night.

A complete report of the local's membership, its varied cultural, social and industrial activities and its progress will be distributed.

A distinguished committee of prominent actors and publicists will set up a party of assets for the distribution of prizes.

In charge of arrangements is a committee consisting of the local's executive board, its business chairman, 25 members representing the athletic and cultural groups and its active members. As this issue of "Justice" goes to press, the committee, further subdivided into smaller committees, is feverishly busy with the thousand and one details that will secure a smooth, good time for the thousands of unionists expected.

In addition to the trips to the Soviet Union and Puerto Rico, already mentioned, and the long list of other prizes, this list includes three fully paid vacations to Unity House, one, three and two weeks respectively; a scholarship to the Soviet and Labor College; a scholarship to the New School for Social Studies; twenty-five volumes in reading the 1935 best sellers in literature, economics and science; a movie camera, an expensive radio set, other desirable and valuable things. The total of prizes is a long list but complete but it will represent a cash value of \$2,500.

Even before the official announcement of the affair was made the very largest out and the new slogan among the membership became "Did you get your ticket yet? Tickets yet?" Tickets are already on sale. Get yours! This affair will become historic in the annals of

MARCH FORUMS HIT HEIGHT OF INTEREST

Topics of keen contemporary interest discussed by masters in their field and a special lecture on Soviet Russia by one of our own International leaders feature the Open Forum lectures for March arranged by the Educational Department of Local 22.

The schedule follows:

March 5: "Moscow as I Know Him," Anthonia Balaianoff, writer on Italian, Socialist and Labor Leader.

March 12: "The Psychology of Fascism," Dr. Freda Wenderbush, well known German sociologist, now professor at the University in Exile.

March 19: An appropriate topic to be announced; member of the editorial board of the American Socialist Monthly.

March 26: "What I Saw in Soviet Russia," Joseph Hirsch, Manager, Black Pressers' Local 55.

All forums are held Thursday evenings at 8 P.M. in the seventh floor, 222 West 44th Street. Capacity is limited so forums far in advance to come early. Minnie Rubenstein is permanent chairman.

The "22" Masquerade Quick Glance

DATE: Saturday Evening, March 28.
PLACE: 21st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Ave.
MUSIC: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra, from George White's Scandals.
PRIZES: Trip to Soviet Union; Trip to Puerto Rico; Nine Vacation Weeks at Unity House; Scholarships; Radio; Movie Camera; Book, etc.
And a swell time will be had by all.

the local and the entire labor movement.

Get a ticket!
Get a costume!
Get a prize!
Get yourself an evening of dancing and entertainment that will form a bright spot in your memory for the entire year.

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUADS

By Lou Cohen
Athletic Director

SPIRITUAL VICTORY. If they play in cups and medals for balling extra, Local 22's men's basketball team would have a trophy more as long as a cutting blade. The boys are wearing a prize collection of nickels, dimes, quarters, nickels, etc., but they're not bringing any home. They're exploding in the faces of the teams in the remaining games this season. And next season... watch out!

"HALF PINT" WINKS. You wouldn't call Lou Lorenz a "half pint" but neither would you call him a full quart. He's a little guy. In one of the basketball games recently he was matched up with one of those Golems that grow up on the black bread and rich smorgas of South Russia. The giant looked at Little Lou as though he was going to use him to fill a hot water bottle. When the game was over Lou had beat the Golem to a pulp. Score: he was in the guy's hair all through the game.

BLACK EYE AGAIN? This Sam Minsky is certainly full of legs and vigor. This fellow is a law was fouling around and love a girl, but he's a little bit of a brute. Last week he beat up a fellow who was a little bit of a brute. This fellow is a law was fouling around and love a girl, but he's a little bit of a brute. Last week he beat up a fellow who was a little bit of a brute.

SOCCER BLOODS. Lots of people thought our gang would take to soccer. They can change their minds. The 35 men are trying out regularly for the team and because there's interest is being displayed in arranging for three squads. Soccer is a wall game. Pop into the gym Monday when the team practices its fundamentals and try kicking a ball around North New York. That soccer team of ours. They asked me to make particular mention of the fact that they are heart and soul with the larger purpose of the team and because they are ready to cooperate to the fullest extent in working for the Union, period.

AND BIRTH. The fellow who was a little bit of a brute. Last week he beat up a fellow who was a little bit of a brute. This fellow is a law was fouling around and love a girl, but he's a little bit of a brute. Last week he beat up a fellow who was a little bit of a brute.

After The Victory

By Luigi Antonini

The excitement and the anxiety of the workers in our dress shops over the threatened strike are abated. Past, also, are the speculations of our members, from the most sanguine to the most fearful, over the probable outcome. The victory of our Union, achieved with out the necessity of a strike, has put an end to all that. Peace again prevails.

The settlement without a strike was a victory of major importance. It was made possible by the power of our organization, built slowly and persistently since the days of the Great Revolt of 1932. I have no doubt that our workers understand that, for I have listened to many of them speak with confidence and pride about this "state of our union" in the shops, in the streets, at mass meetings, large and small, while going to work or going home, they speak about the strike, about the future involved in it, about the improvements the Union was demanding. They spoke of the coming strike with enthusiasm and determination, fully under-

standing its purpose and aim. And this constant manifestation of the workers' state of mind, of their willing eagerness to go through the test, became more and more evident to the bosses, too—and it was the deciding factor in convincing them that a threatened strike would have been useless and costly.

"We could have said at any time: 'We are ready to strike now,' and we would have had the certainty that it was not an empty threat, not a mere bluff based on the silent hope that the workers would answer the strike call. We were as sure of the outcome as is an engineer when he throws a switch to set machinery in motion. And the employers, to the same reaction, for they were as well informed as we were as to the sentiments of the workers."

Since the peaceful settlement of the negotiations, our members have on many occasions expressed their admiration for the sagacity of their leaders, who have been able to bring the ship into port with full cargo aboard, without having had to engage in any combat with the enemy. We have been greatly warmed and inspired by the beautiful expression of sincere admiration which the workers have addressed to us. To hear from the workers themselves that we have done our job well is the best repayment—the one that we cherish most.

But the leaders, on the other hand, take off their hats to the workers, whose solidarity, union consciousness and readiness to fight were like a spring moving through the conference rooms—encouraging them with the vision of certain victory, and deterring the employers with the vision of certain defeat.

I have always held the opinion that there is nothing wrong in trying to avoid a strike whenever there is a chance of getting without a strike, and all of the things demands. The notion that a strike must necessarily mark every important forward step of the working class belongs to those concepts of the labor movement which are infantile and romantic. A strike of 100,000 workers, even if of short duration, brings in its wake great economic hardships in thousands of families. Such a step must involve an entire community, and should, therefore, be used only as a last resort.

Our threatened dressmakers' strike was becoming the concern of all New York and it was only logical that the Mayor should have intervened himself, with the aim of bringing about a peaceful settlement. It was a gesture on the part of Mayor Fiorelli H. La Guardia which the Union fully appreciated from the very first. It seemed to be a valuable and effective factor, not only towards the resumption of negotiations when they had been suspended, but also in reassuring the Mayor about the dressmakers' demonstrated their appreciation of the work of Mayor La Guardia when he entered the Madison Square Garden to address our ratification meeting. They gave him a rousing reception and a rousing reception which was more eloquent than a formal resolution of thanks.

Before concluding, let me express my admiration for the work of President David Dubinsky and our General Manager, Julius Hochman. At the conferences they shouldered the entire responsibility of presenting the case of the Union, and they did that in a masterful way. They really deserve our heartfelt gratitude, for their vision, intelligence and admirable team work were what brought our negotiations to a successful conclusion.

LOUIS--An Operator



Louis remembers the town of his birth; but he does not know in what country that town is located today. It might be Poland; it might be Latvia; he doesn't know—the war-torn years have made much of the "patriotic" that was taught him via the top of a polished military boot. Louis has gone far since those days. Lines have shifted on the maps of the world and prejudice of race, color and creed have disappeared from his mind. Years at the machines have taught him that all workers everywhere must be made one if the ghastly plagues of war and poverty are to be wiped off the surface of the earth. He is at home under the banners of the ILGWU and the Dress Joint Board. Here the endless search for fraternity that binds in every worker's heart has become a fact. Here flourishes the thought that will yet bind Louis and the tens of millions like him throughout the world into one force against exploitation, hunger and oppression.

It's thick and correct. Meaning: This fellow's got too little to enter the summer and all those things on the list. The price is high. Come down to the swimming pool. I personally guarantee that you'll be swimming after three weeks. Louis is free. There are swimming teams for each of the five nights—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. In a couple of weeks you'll be in the pool. If you do a little swim-

BLAKE TONGUE. ASK GOLDEN SMILE. Lester Borek, the club agent, holds the record for the number of times he's been in the water. He's the only one who's been in the water. He's the only one who's been in the water. He's the only one who's been in the water.

Sports in Review

By Milt Spiro

Cutten Down Local 158 ACWA in Return Go

Repaying a much improved brand of pay which definitely established their superiority over their union-mates, Local 10 repeated their early season victory over the clothworkers by a 22 to 16 score, at Textile High School, February 15, 1936.

The game proved to be a real heating encounter with lax officiating allowing the players to go beyond the ordinary "rough," and they took advantage with gusto.

The cutters piled up a flat half lead of six points, thanks to the individual brilliance of Fisher, and this seemed to give maximum confidence. At the start of the second half, Local 158's deahty five put on a sport which at one time put them a single point away from their adversaries. Local 10 then pulled ahead to a fairly comfortable lead, and by continual "free-ine" kept their winning edge.

Local 158's quint put up a game fight against our league leaders and if they had not been so tightknit up to the game, there might have been a different story to write. They are distinctly handicapped by not being able to play with enough, and their play showed it. They are the team that leads the way in sports among the Amalgamated locals and they are to be congratulated for their efforts.

In the girls' game, Local 91 weakened vengeance on Local 35, Bronx, for past atrocities by handing them a 23 to 5 thrashing. As in past games, their ducky forward, Corinne Mason, bagged scoring honors by denting the score for 16 points, and she received yeoman aid from her partner, Miltie Oleskewsky, who garnered 12 markers.

Furriers' Union Outscore Knit Goods Five

Our basketball league entertained another union presentation by inviting the Furriers' Union to play against the Knit Goods Joint Council team at Textile High School on February 21.

The Furriers made good in their basketball debut by handing our team a 23 to 13 thrashing. The visitors looked very impressive in going roughed-up over the ball-goods men and they solved the problem of guarding our top-notch team with an intemperate evening of it when they took.

Local 155 was up against a no-

pepper club and they did well in holding their opponents down as well as they did.

Local 152 Upset Local 40

In an exceptional game and at the same time a school- and that is being pretty far-Local 152 managed to take out a one-point win over the newcomers by a 28 to 25 score.

At no time during the entire contest was there more than a three-point difference between the two teams, although the truckmen always were in the lead.

Going into the final three minutes, Local 152 held a 2-point lead and, with barely a minute to play, Nopkoff, who was the outstanding player on the court, split the cords for a two pointer, and boom! broke loose about Local 40's supporters.

With seconds to play, Local 152 captured possession of the ball just as it to their rivals who took a few futile shots at the basket, and the whole show ending the same.

With this game under their belt, the truckmen should jump right through the balance of their schedule until they battle with Local 76.

Other Basketball Results

Since the last issue, a number of soccer games have been held, and Local 89's performances on the court have taken the spotlight. The men's team threw a score into Local 102 by holding them down to a 25-24 count. Jack DeNena's girls' team staged an upset when they spanked Local 142 by a 16 to 5 score.

In other games Local 142 whipped Local 153 girls by a 17 to 6 score. Local 22 girls handed Local 89 a 15 to 6 lacing. Local 40 topped with Local 22 while rolling up a 48 to 21 score. Local 51 maintained its clean slate by handing Local 155 girls a 29 to 1 shuttacking. Local 89, Bronx, surprised with a 29 to 5 win over Local 52. Local 40 kept up its good work by spanking Local 89 by a score of 33 to 13. Local 25 girls kept in the groove by handling Local 152 a 23 to 1 thrashing in their return go.

Basketball League Standing Men's Division

Local	Won	Lost	Pc.
Local 10	7	0	1.000
102	7	1	.875
69	6	2	.750
40	6	1	.857
155	5	2	.714
89	5	3	.625
22	0	10	.000

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT Basketball Games and Dance TEXTILE HIGH SCHOOL 18th St. and 8th Ave. Admission—Season Past or 25c

Local	Won	Lost	Pc.
91	8	0	1.000
22	9	1	.900
89 Bx.	7	2	.778
112	5	4	.556
42	2	6	.250
89 Wmbs.	2	8	.200
115	0	10	.000

After The Ball

On March 7 at Stuyvesant High School, Local 111, Reading, Pa., shows off its basketball team in a game against Local 60. Through the usual grapevine we learn that the out-of-town five have a formidable aggregation, to an interesting game is in prospect.

With the advent of milder weather, a young man's fancy turns to the great outdoors, and no 40 men's are under way to provide a comprehensive Spring and Summer program for our athletes.

Basketball elimination tournaments are going forward among all out-of-town suburban locals who have basketball teams. The ultimate winners in both the men's and women's divisions will be given a crack at our New York division winners.

With all five soccer teams confined to their gyms for indoor practice, the managers have been pressing the office for a chance to get action. If present arrangements materialize, by March 5 an excellent field will be at the disposal of the units.

Sound out your call for baseball candidates and take advantage of the gym at your disposal for hoisting up some muscled. In about a month, baseball diamonds will be available to local teams. If your local did not have a team and is anxious to put a team on the field this year, get in touch with Louis Schafer.



Have You Joined Your Center Yet?

Paris Cheers for N.Y. Dress Settlement

By G. E. Modigliani

Paris, February 16, 1936
A news item in today's papers tells of the great victory scored by the 100,000 New York dressmakers who have negotiated a new agreement, without, however, compelling to declare a strike. It tells, also, that yesterday the agreement was unanimously ratified by the workers, massed for a victory demonstration at Madison Square Garden.

According to newspaper accounts of the new agreement, what makes it of international importance is the fact that instead of fighting for the traditional increase in wages and reduction of working hours, the dressmakers have given this time more importance to the introduction of new measures of control over systems of production and other technical aspects of the industry, with a view to safeguarding, in a more effective way, the earnings of the workers and their general working conditions, also, for a greater check by the Union of the so-called "freedom" of the employers, that prevents the recurrence of unfair practices, which the NRA had curbed in part during the short span of life.

It was immensely gratifying that a progressive union with a wide awake leadership like the dressmakers should wage its battle on such a momentous and timely issue as workers' control over systems of production and labor cost fixing and the curb of destructive competition among employer-producers.

Time is past when free competition among the employer-producers was regarded as so inventive to production. Today, the employer-producers are concerned in the main with two things: on one hand, to avoid mutual destruction by entering into predatory trade agreements, thereby checking unlimited production which usually leads to cut-throat competition; on the other hand, to get the maximum efficiency at minimum cost, particularly in terms of labor. United States Industrial labor figures bear out this contention.

Allow me to express my congratulations to the leaders of the victorious dressmakers for their masterful display of sound and lasting trade union leadership. You have written, in dear Brothers Anshin, Dubinsky, Hochman and all the other leaders whose names escape my memory, a new chapter of labor's history. Here, in Europe, the workers' participation in the management of industry, as

it relates to systems of production and curbing of cut-throat competition, is still a distant hope, and how greatly it would help things if it could be established even in a minor scale!

The labor movement in Italy made such attempts towards the end of 1935, but the subsequent Fascist victory wiped out every progress made in that direction. It is not, then, a mere coincidence that, among the dressmakers celebrating yesterday such a victory there was a large proportion of Italians, led by a man who is the true personification of the Italian labor movement of these days and achievements and true progress.

Congratulations also to all of you, countless thousands of dressmakers! And, as honorary president of Local 89 and honorary member of Local 46, I too, have the right to celebrate "our" victory.

Union Picketing Mail Houses of Runaway Firm

With mass picketing against Sears-Roebuck, J. C. Penney and the Chicago Mail Order Company, the long battle conducted by the Union against the Margo Dress, 370 Seventh Avenue, entered on its second stage last week.

Margo is the current name for the Gold Shirts Dress and Goldie & O'Brien, who locked out 250 workers in three Union shops some time ago. The firm, which succeeded in locating the firm in the Clark Building in East Newark, a place designed to resist union activity.

Investigation developed the fact that Margo was making dresses chiefly for four mail order houses and picketing was begun against them last week. One large house immediately responded to the pressure and turned to another source of production. It is expected that the other three will soon fall in line.

Between four and five hundred pickets were in line on several occasions last week and a specialty large demonstration is planned for Monday, March 2.

The spirit of the workers is a tribute to union discipline. They have held together as a unit, and though many weeks have passed since the fact that Margo had maintained their original interest and determination to win. Margo is ship chandler.

JANE HIGGINS . WORKER

BY SEAMAN



...In Missouri, Texas and Illinois Cities...

By Meyer Perstein
General Organizer, ILGWU

Since the signing of the agreement in St. Louis, a quiet and orderly revolution has been taking place in the dress shops. The earnings of the workers in St. Louis were always below the earnings of our members in the same industry in other cities. For some reason or other, the majority of the dress manufacturers here have succeeded, through the cry of poverty and similar alibis, in keeping the earnings of the workers at a very low level.

Under the N.R.A. these manufacturers succeeded in securing undue concessions in the wage scales for the local market, but since the N.R.A. went out of existence, the bottom of the wage scales has fallen out completely. What the Union did here was to try to patch up the complaints, but the situation really is a case where drastic action had to be taken, especially in the case of the operators whose earnings are exceptionally low.

Since I have been in this section of the country, I have been helping in making agreements; it was helpful in putting into more effect shape the different manufacturers, but I realized that the time had come when I must take a direct hand, particularly in St. Louis, in order to raise the earnings of the workers.

If They May, Why Cannot We?

The new agreement was signed four weeks ago, and when I came back to the city I found that the earnings and the earnings of the workers were not materially improved and most of the manufacturers were doing things their own way, violating the agreements openly and brazenly. I decided that if they take the right to violate agreements continuously, we may do so also, once in a while, especially when such a violation on our part would lead to the enforcement of agreement "provisions" and scales in the shops. Although I had difficulties with those manufacturers, I succeeded in convincing the leaders of the association that we were justified in our action. I made them realize what we realized too late that the Union is not a "good body" organization but a militant, fighting group.

I told them plainly that if they have an agreement with the Union, and this agreement provides for certain wage scales and other union conditions, those conditions must prevail in the shops. Any shop that does not pay union wages is not a union shop, and we will shut the picket line, if necessary, to make it a union shop.

Noon-Hour Medicine

I, therefore, ordered the St. Louis office to call groups of shops to special noon-hour meetings and to make a record of the hours and earnings of each worker and to enforce the raising of the piece prices and weekly scales to the level of the Agreement, with high pay for shortages, at least, for the few weeks when the new agreement was signed.

In this manner we have been stopping off from work every day for one or six shops. In several shops the piece rates have already been increased. The non-union workers in these different shops are either let go or join the Union. The wages of the week-workers have been brought up to the right level and the workers are returned back to work.

A move of this kind is rather new in a city like St. Louis. In fact, such moves are known

Los Angeles is Proud of These Strummers



ILGWU Chorus in Los Angeles is the Talk of Labor Circles in Far Western City.

as organizational stoppages and there they occur quite often, while here it never had been tried before. At first, the association charged us with violation of the agreement, but gradually they came to realize that the agreement cannot last very long if on one side the manufacturer is constantly violating it by paying less than the wage scales call for. So St. Louis is getting a real taste of enforcement of union standards through real action methods.

In St. Louis "Costly" Shops

We are continuing our drive in the cotton dress industry. Up to recently the weather was very bad. People here are not used to it and to below zero and that halted our activity for a time. Still, we called three shop strikes for the purpose of organization. One of these shops made a settlement with the Union. The other two are on strike.

The Co-Ed in Alton, Ill.

There is a firm in Alton, named the Co-Ed Dress, which manufactures cotton dresses. It has shops in four different cities in Illinois. This firm is making garments for one of the large dry goods firms in St. Louis, Rice-Six.

In the Alton shop there are employed about 150 people. For quite some months we have conducted an active campaign in these four cities. The situation in Alton is the most favorable. There is a strong labor movement in that town, and last week the Central Labor Union of Alton took a picket committee of 150 trade unionists, members of the different craft unions in that city, and stopped every worker from going into that shop. These 150 pickets split up in shifts and picketed the shop day and night, and although it was very cold, six or eight below zero, these pickets made a fire in front of the factory and kept up the watch. Policemen on the beat were also standing around the factory all night warming their hands over a coal stove. With the aid of this picket line, the firm did succeed in closing the shop, but only 25 girls returned, and we are wondering how long these girls will remain in the shop because many of them are related to trade unionists.

The owner of the Co-Ed Dress, applied to the mayor and city body also he could reach, and also applied for an injunction, but the labor movement in Alton is too strong. No injunction was issued in Alton and the mayor could not do much. Mr. Buchman, the Co-Ed owner, finally applied to the county court and a temporary restraining order was issued against the union. With the aid of this injunction, the firm did succeed in reopening the shop, but only 25 girls returned, and we are wondering how long these girls will remain in the shop because many of them are related to trade unionists.

Millstadt, Jacksonville, Ill.
Our Local No. 224 in Millstadt has begun to function very nicely. The officers of the local who are new in the movement are constantly and actively on the job and our energy is concentrated upon organizing the shops of this firm in Sparta, Ill., and in St. Louis.

In Sparta and in Millstadt we are getting the cooperation of the members of the United Mine Workers, especially the leaders of the mine workers, and particularly Brother Ray Edmondson, the district president, who is doing all in his power to help us establish organizations in three cities.

There is a St. Louis firm which has a large shop in Plunkerville making cotton dresses. There are about 100 people working in this shop. We have been active to establish a local in that city.

Kansas City

In Kansas City a quiet movement has begun among the cotton dress-makers. In the last few months we stopped all activity practically completely around the cotton dress shops, and naturally it had its results. The manufacturers immediately began to cut wages and to increase hours. There is now a movement to organize in a number of shops.

We had a meeting last week with a group of workers of a certain large shop, and if this group should succeed in inducing others with the same earnings they have, we may have a walk-out next week in one of these shops.

Our locals in Kansas City are going along in their work. I was there last week and carefully looked over the earnings of our members who work in the few Union cloak shops and really felt very satisfied when I found that with all the difficulties that we have in that city, we have been successful in keeping up the earnings of the majority of our workers to even a higher level in some cases than that which existed under the N.R.A.

We have recently jointly invited one of the most prominent liberal clergymen in Kansas City, Dr. Burkhead, to act as arbitrator under the agreement with these five shops.

Houston, Texas

Our Union has not yet accomplished very much in Texas, but there is one thing we have done, and that is to gain a few friends, one of them particularly gratifying. Mr. William Strake Jacobs, prominent liberal minister in Houston, who was one of the members of the commission which the Governor of Texas appointed to investigate the strike in Dallas.

At the hearing of this commission, Dr. Jacobs had the opportunity to get acquainted with the background of the ILGWU and with its representatives, and he became one of our well-wishers. He expressed his opinion very freely in public and in his radio addresses, which he conducts weekly. He is an exceptionally good speaker and his radio speeches are heard by thousands and thousands of people, and he is not only putting our ILGWU in the proper light before Texas audiences but he is also developing a demand for union-made garments. I believe that in a very short time the State of Texas will become the strongest territory for coats and dresses and other ladies' apparel which carries the union label.

A bright day is coming in Texas for our unions and our membership. It is about time. There have been plenty of suffering and a large amount of effort invested in that State.

San Antonio, Texas

We have an up-bill struggle in this town. In addition to the other complications, we have the difficulty of different nationalities that work in this city. As low as it is reported in Texas of the Americans in San Antonio is \$5 or \$6 a week is the appropriate wage that is paid there to native white girls; the Mexicans are working for still less and every American girl has been practically driven out of the industry because Mexicans could be secured to work for two or three dollars per week. When the Mexicans work they work not only during the day, but night work seems to be a part of their day's work.

Recently we succeeded in making the Mexican Consul, who has offices in San Antonio, become interested in the conditions of the Mexican workers. Two weeks ago he addressed a large gathering of Mexican workers who were surprised to see a representative of the Mexican government at their meeting. The meeting was very well attended and the audience left determined to form an organization and to stop the inhuman exploitation of the Mexican workers in that city.

Two Cities Going Up

Our forces in the Two Cities are being consolidated. Our locals in these cities are doing very effective work and the earnings of our people in the silk dresses and the cloak trade are, as a whole, on a fair level. Our members are re-energized over the Union and are willing to do anything to help its material and spiritual growth.

For the last couple of months we could not do very much organization work there because of the weather. Snowstorms, 15 and 20 below zero, etc., were the chief handicaps. With the change in the weather, our organization activities will be renewed with more vigor.

The Unbeatable Decatur Bunch



These Are the Girls Who Keep the Strike Machinery Going—Caroline Burke, Pauline Mathes, Gertrude Knapp, Eva Shank, Frances Kurts, Eva Hoskinson, Gerry Hill, Margaret Walpole, Edna Bradford, Ethel Burckham, Pearl Wright and Agnes Balingier; Harry Rufer, at Right, Strike Director.

Decatur Pickets Interest Farmers

Striking Factory Girls Request Farmers' Wives Not to Buy Scab Garments.

Delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association convention in Decatur, which met in mid-February, were made acquainted with the year-old strike of the international Ladies' Garment Workers against

four Decatur cotton goods plants. Farmers walked down the street and saw the union girls on the picket lines. They got interested.

Farm wives were asked to remember that when buying cotton garments that the following brands are unfair to organized labor: Beck, Mr. Maid, Home Made, Triste, Bonole, and Darlene.

"Farmer prosperity and worker prosperity go hand in hand," the delegates were told. "Workers can't pay a decent price for your products or buy as many as they need unless they get a decent wage for their work."

"World Clothing Exchange" Now Union

After nearly two weeks of striking, the owners of the World Clothing Exchange, Broadway and 5th Street, New York City, agreed to give five thousand people, members of Local 1125, Women's Apparel Sealsmiths' Union, 19 weeks' pay each. The workers put their jobs after the firm had shut down its latest apparel department. The closing of the branch came after the clerks refused to work on commission and asked for regular salaries.

Toronto Celebrates In Blaze of Glory

By S. Kraiman

Manager, Toronto J. B.

What a time what a night, what a demonstration!

Toronto IATUW members have just concluded the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Dublin lock-out on a grand and impressive scale. An arrangements committee, under the able leadership of Brother Magernan, Joint Board chairman, has been working for months, preparing, organizing and whipping into shape the big event. And what a celebration it turned out to be! The entire membership took part in it and the local labor movement became affected with the holiday spirit and came out in full force to share our joy with us.

The festivities commenced on a workday, Friday, February 14, with a mass meeting that lasted from 2 to 5 p.m. The hall was jammed with a capacity crowd. The stoppage itself was the most effective union demonstration ever carried out in Toronto. We did not advertise, we did not leave leaflets, we only informed the shop chairman about noon by telephone that the entire trade would be at a standstill at 2 p.m. and that they should bring their shops into the hall and, right on the dot, the market became flooded with clockmakers pouring out of the factories and marching up to the hall.

Clock Union Sets Pace

The mass-meeting made a deep impression upon the members. Brother Abraham Kirzner, who acted as chairman, handled the enthusiastic audience in a capable manner and everything went over without a hitch. The local labor unions sent delegations which greeted the clockmakers, emphasizing the point that the occasion was the celebration not only of the clockmakers but of the entire trade union movement of Toronto. For the example shown by the Clockmakers' Union in the struggle to bring about an organization of the workers and the obstacles that they overcame in an industrial union movement of Toronto, that they would do well to copy.

Industrial Committee Moves For Steel Campaign

(Continued from Page 10)

points to the favorable sentiment now existing for organization, to growing rebellion among workers, to the desire of independent to join the main body of labor, and to the necessity for quick action that led the present opportunity to fast to labor. But at the same time all those with experience in the steel industry emphasize that certain pitfalls, which have been responsible for past failures must be avoided. If the organization campaign were contemplated to be successful.

"We must therefore outline certain conditions which we consider necessary for success, at the same time as we make the following diffi-

1. We are ready to offer the services of trained organizers from our respective units for a properly planned campaign to bring steel workers.
2. We readily admit that if \$1,000,000 should be raised to launch the campaign on the highest scale, and if this money is to be used to finance the campaign, it will be a great help to the cause.

"Following are some of the main conditions which we consider necessary to the launching of a campaign that will really succeed."

The absence of President Dublin was the only feature which marred the complements of the celebration. Owing to the dress conference in New York, our chief could not come to Toronto. The members long and loudly applauded the telegram of greeting from our president and from other officers of the International.

A People's Banquet

The next evening, Saturday night, a grand banquet was held in the large auditorium of the Labor Lay-out. Every available inch of space was occupied; even the stage had tables put up on it. Members poured into the banquet hall just as it was a mass meeting on the eve of a general strike. And what a crowd! Joyful, hilarious, tumultuous, enthusiastic.

The hall became crowded quickly and the committee worked without a hitch as if trained for their part. Other labor organizations and active labor people were invited, also representatives of the Labor Department. It was quite late in the morning when the party broke up, and our members will never forget that glad night.

On Sunday evening, a grand concert was held in the Strand Theatre and I honestly believe that put of our entire membership no more than 100 to 150 were absent. Brother Magernan was the master of ceremonies and performed the job splendidly. The artists exhibited talent that we did not suspect was available in our locality. Brother Magernan's longer speech, briefly on past union achievements and future problems. Our members still talk about the concert. So ended three days of festivities that will never be forgotten in Toronto.

The Holiday Now Is Over

We are thankful to our sister city, Montreal, for sending a delegation in the persons of Brothers Kline and Kline to participate in the celebration. We are indebted to workers in other trades that they would do well to copy.

1. Organization must be along industrial lines. Past experience has shown that large numbers of steel workers can be brought into one organization by united action. If steel workers organized, will be organized by the workers and the workers will be organized by the workers. We therefore require abundance that all steel workers organized will be organized by the workers and the workers will be organized by the workers.
2. The leadership of the campaign must be such as to inspire confidence of workers. There must be played in charge a responsible, energetic person, with a genuine understanding of the steel workers' problems, who will work in conjunction with an advisory committee representative of the unions supporting the drive.

In order to give speedy effect to these proposals and to work out practical details, we would request an opportunity to enter into an agreement with you on the subject of joint industrial union organization. We may succeed that already, there has been considerable success in the steel industry in the past.

Eventually yours,
Committee for Industrial Organization
JOHN J. CANNON,
Chairman
CHAS. P. HOWARD,
Secretary

Dress Pressers Show a Sturdy Basket Lineup



News from Connecticut Towns

By Bernard Schub
Manager Connecticut Local

Connecticut Workers Ratify Dress Agreement

After weeks of anticipation, of a general strike in the dress industry, during which time our officers were kept constantly busy answering the telephone and giving information as to when the strike might be called, and literally hundreds of our members were hanging around the offices, waiting for the call and, in the meantime, work would be delayed in their shops, the agreement was reached after lightening and was received with

joy by the several thousands of our members.

While the text of thousands of dressmakers were meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, to ratify the agreement, a large over-seeing meeting was simultaneously held in New Haven, with the two main halls of Fraternal Hall over-seeing.

Our members enthusiastically ratified the agreement, and those who could not get into the halls informed us that they went home and delivered to the Madison Square Garden strikers over their union. Brother J. H. Thompson, chair- man of our meeting, while speaking at both meetings.

At the same time, another meeting was held in the city of Bridgeport, where one of the largest meetings attended by our members has been held in the city.

On Tuesday, February 18, at 4:00 p.m., two ratifying meetings were held in the city of Bridgeport, where the agreement was ratified.

This meeting was addressed by Green, Fowler, while, Business Agent, Madison Square Garden, over-seeing.

On Thursday, February 20, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

On Friday, February 21, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

On Saturday, February 22, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

On Sunday, February 23, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

On Monday, February 24, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

On Tuesday, February 25, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

Our Educational Activities Continue

The classes under the supervision of Joel Seidman are proving successful and of considerable interest. The class in the History of our International coming to a close, Dr. Seidman will also conduct a class in English and Public Speaking for our New Haven Local 131, and it requests will come in from other locals, we shall be glad to have the same classes started in all our other locals.

Organization Activities

We are still carrying on the strike against the First Hill Dress Company in Hartford, Conn., with our Hartford members advising the strikers of this show on the picket line daily. At the same time, we are planning to start an education campaign in the cities of New Haven and New Britain.

Local 122 in Bridgeport held a dance on Friday, February 21, which turned from an ordinary dance into a victory celebration, and all the members and their friends had a very enjoyable time.

Bridgeport, Waterbury News

Even though the activities in the dress industry have kept us considerably occupied, we have not neglected the other branches of our International in the State of Connecticut. During the past few weeks I have had several meetings with the "Fraternal Workers' Local 121, and the members of our International in the State of Connecticut. During the past few weeks I have had several meetings with the "Fraternal Workers' Local 121, and the members of our International in the State of Connecticut.

On Thursday, February 20, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

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On Wednesday, February 26, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

On Thursday, February 27, the members of Local 125 of Hartford had a large meeting and I explained in detail the agreement, which was unanimously ratified by the members of the union.

Passaic Girls At Peace Celebration



Overflow Meeting at Polish Home, Passaic, N. J., Cheers Dress Agreement Settlement Led to Them By Manager, Beller.

Guarding Woman Labor

An Interview

By Edith Kline



Mary Anderson, Director Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

view of the employer, the consumer, the woman worker, the trade union, the economist, the church, the physician, the government, and the general public, were discussed under expert leadership.

"The standards proposed by the Bureau have been the eight-hour day, no night work, wages based on job not sex, sanitary conditions, collective bargaining, and that women have places in the same proportion as men, and these are far from radical," said Miss Anderson.

Standard Raising Chief Job

"One of our most recent bulletins is the result of our investigation on home-work in this country and this was published to acquaint the consuming public with the undermining effects of full-time production in the home for commercial enterprises, and its effect on the standards of factory working conditions, and its cost to the community in health and in dollars and cents."

One branch of the office of Mary Anderson, guardian of interests of women workers, with a peculiar feeling of satisfaction over having their experience upon meeting a real, rugged, honest-to-the-point personality. Miss Anderson has a big job and under her direction it is growing bigger from year to year.



By Irvin Seward

A Theatre Union Night "Running Dogs"

By John Wesley
Civic Repertory Theatre
February 16, 1936

After several numbers of uncertain value, including a bout of good, clean fun by the Rebel Arts Players, the Theatre Union settled down to the business of the evening, which was the presentation of the second act of "Running Dogs," by Mr. Wesley. Any essay at necessarily challenge comparison, with the outstanding work accomplished in that field by Agnes Smiley, R. S. Trotsky and Andre Malraux, to whom Mr. Wesley merely succeeds in holding a feeble spirit (torn) candle. As the crucial second act of a full-length play, "Running Dogs" is in a critical condition. Its action is flabby and its effect nullified. The material, however, is very interesting. A disconcerting Chinese army is accused by the hardness of its lot, by the impact of its superior and by the self sacrifice of a communist leader, and made to speculate on the limitless possibilities of the word, "revolution."

Harry Bellaver probes forward as an actor, and Harold Johnson is excellent as the leader of revolutionaries and propagandists.

"Jubilee" The Imperial Theatre

Mops Hart and Cole Porter have ranked up the current low state of the revue, from the talismanic formula of commercial disposal where it has been content to wallow these several years. "Jubilee" is worth an evening of your life. The usual family abstinence about fully when a "hook" is hurled through the palace window. The King is off in a quiet place where he can practice his hand trick on

disturbed. The Queen is off to the movies, where she can see Charles Haimmiller (Mowgli) in person and hear him bray his jungle songs. The prince and princess find the true happiness in the arms of a lady and gentleman of the theatre, respectively. Karna o'Kona, the lady, nightly carries off a thousand dollars for dancing the sublime "Beguine," and Eric Dure, the gentleman, who represents a saddest attempt at having Noel Coward, enjoys the repartee which accrues from writing hit plays. Of course, the people insist on the restoration of the monarchy and a job is in order.

There is a mellow flavor about this entertainment which renders it extremely gratifying theatre.

"Three Women"

L. Arushan, the director of "Three Women," and Rene Clair, the French director, have a great many virtues in common. Both write and direct their own pictures, both are proletarian in their viewpoint, and the pathos and grandeur of technique and slums are subjects which they endow with particular feeling.

"Three Women" looks back to a period before the October Revolution. Three little female nucleuses of a Saint Petersburg tenement are mute witnesses of the misery in the life around them. Asya's mother is killed by poison; Asya's mother is killed by poison; the children band together, and, with Senka as patriarch, sing in cafes, and then Asya may have something to say. They grow up during the war and the revolution finds them enlisted in the women's army. We leave them fighting Yudenich and Denikin, with a rain, untroubled faith in their revolution.

The early part of the picture is the best movie of children that has been made to date and some naive cinema apparently would not see. The latter half is somewhat naively packed with little and adventure, but is none the less stirring.

"The Case of Clyde Griffiths"

"Thou shalt be a man!" The title of Clyde Griffiths, will be presented in March by The Group Theatre. This edon Dreiser says "It requires an integrated company and it presents problems and opportunities in production which The Group Theatre is eminently equipped to handle."

"The Case of Clyde Griffiths" is the version of Mr. Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" which was presented on the Continent by Kyrle Piccoro, and in no way resembles other versions. It's definitely a start in production if you know the sort of thing Piccoro does.

"Sons of Rome"

The Theatre Union will present as its next production "Sons of Rome," by Victor Wolfson, based on the well-known novel, "Fanny Hill," by John Galsworthy, and now in exile in Switzerland. This is the first play about Fascist Italy and under Fascism to reach the American stage. Joseph B. Kent, noted as an actor and a director, will direct "Sons of Rome."

The play is scheduled to open during the last week of March at the Civic Repertory Theatre. It has already received the support of a number of trade union groups. At The Theatre Union annual dinner, where Julius Hochman and Agnes Giovannitti were speakers, Louis B. contributed \$100 toward the production fund and Louis \$250.

Of the women leaders of American labor, no one is more truly representative of the American "melting pot" than Mary Anderson, the Swedish immigrant girl, who rejected the top of the administrative ladder after twenty years of factory work to the garment and shoe factories of Chicago.

Mary Anderson's story has none of the Horatio Alger attributes. When she came to the United States from Sweden at the age of 16, and got herself a job as a pants finisher, there was no beautiful fairy lurking around the corner to lift her from the sweatshop to prosperity. Instead, she made her own way. Her second job was in a shoe factory as a stiffer, a job which lasted for eighteen years.

Today, Mary Anderson is Director of the Women's Bureau, which is a division of the United States Department of Labor. From an immigrant factory hand to a position appointed by the President, commended by the Senate, the history of Miss Anderson. How was the gap bridged? What sort of a woman achieved this great stride? How did she come into the labor movement? I went to see her in her office in Washington to get an answer to these questions.

Direct, Friendly, Practical

I was ushered into a high-ceilinged, spacious room that instantly impressed me with its cool charm and atmosphere. A plump, white-haired woman rose to greet me with a firm handshake. As we talked—which we did for almost an hour, I glimpsed the qualities which entitled Mary Anderson to the important position she holds. She is a friendly and direct person with the practical wisdom gained by a keen mind with years of experience. She has much charm and a deep sense of humor. But most important of all, she has a broad and tolerant outlook on life and its problems.

This friendly, direct, and practical woman, who has been in the factory for which the world was so gentle, she joined the union immediately. Two years later she was made shop steward. Her union was the girls' branch of the Boot and Shoe Workers.

"I became an active trade unionist and devoted myself wholeheartedly to the job of shop steward after working hours. The following year I was elected president of the union, and then was elected to the National Executive Board. I was the only woman member of this board for eleven years," she told me with pardonable pride. And this was done after hours of a long factory day.

Lines Up With League

In 1917, after the big garment strike at Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the Women's Trade Union League asked Miss Anderson to become an organizer at that factory. She accepted, and remained there for two years. At this time a satisfactory contract was signed and there was no longer need for a special organizer. She travelled throughout the country organizing women workers. She helped organize the retail clerks and hat makers, and was quite successful, but the organization broke up a short time later. For about years she worked with the Women's Trade Union League as an organizer.

During the World War an agency called the Woman in Industry Service was created by the Department of Labor, and headed by Miss Mary van Kleeck, head of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation. Mary Anderson was appointed assistant director. During the short existence of this agency its most important achieve-

ment was the formulating of standards to govern the employment of women. The coming of peace showed no decline in the need for such an organization, so an Act of Congress made the Women's Bureau, as it was then called, permanent in June, 1920. Upon the resignation of Mary van Kleeck in 1919, the President to take her place as Director.

Miss Anderson has served in the Department of Labor under Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt. She is reappointed by the President at the beginning of her term. Her position is non-political. "We have done research work for the various campaigns, but we work on both sides of the fence," Miss Anderson commented smilingly. The staff is composed of 65 persons, all civil service appointments, but that of the Director. Miss Anderson then went on to tell me of the Bureau's work.

The most recent estimate of employed women in the United States put the number at over 10, million.

What the Women's Bureau Is Doing

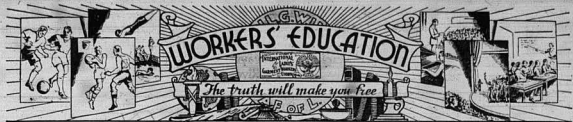
The Bureau was organized for the twofold purpose of investigating and finding out the conditions under which women work, and to create standards and policies of employment for women.

The Bureau has done a great deal of research work on the subject of working women, and this material is used for both educational and legislative purposes. It has published about 150 bulletins on matters pertaining to women in industry. The studies include reports of wages, hours, working conditions in 20 States and a number of specific industries; studies of occupational distribution, accidents, discrimination in employment, family responsibility legislation, etc. In 1923 and 1929 the Bureau held industrial conferences, at which the conditions that affect women, from the point of

A Busy Evening Hour at the ILGWU Studios



In the Roomy, Spick-And-Span Studios Along the Princess Theatre, Where Louis Schaffer Holds sway As Director of Recreational Activities, They Come Nightly by the Score to Dance, Sing and Play.



How To Start

By Mark Starr

Repeatedly we are asked: How do you get going in this educational work? There is no one reply to this question because our locals differ so much. Some of our locals are made up of experienced union members; others are NRA babies, alive and enthusiastic but new to all that the labor movement means. Some of the locals have a good sprinkling of self-made intellectuals in the best sense of that word. Others have largely people to whom trade unionism is itself a new and strange thing.

Recruiting

It is usually satisfactory, however, to begin with educational meetings. Get a speaker to deal with some current topic, either before or after the usual business of the local meeting. And be sure that he can "talk the language" that your members understand and create a desire for more of the "meat behind the bones." The ABC of unionism, and parts of union history are stirring stories which they are well told. In our "First Aids for Organizers" there are suggestions about stories which can be used. Inspiration and information mixed in equal parts and shaken vigorously is a good recipe. If there are good labor plays or plays of social significance to be seen, arrange a theatre party of your members.

Organize trips to places of interest and then bring the trip back to the union hall for discussion over coffee and cookies. The acts of your group and its interests will determine your methods. Some of our locals have started clubs at which the girls knit while novels and plays with a labor angle are read. Social dances, tap dancing classes, singing clubs and games are often good breakers. The Young Circle League (11 Union Square W., N.Y.C., 25c) has a book of such games. Another good book to "The Life of the Party" (Story from Leisure League of America, 25 The Jefferson Place, N.Y.C.) Other books are "Seedbrakes" by Edna Tucker (Harcourt, 1921) and "It is to Love" (Woman's Press).

In most places speakers and

teachers are available and after the necessary recruiting has been done (added by our illustrated leaflets and posters and the distribution and collection of our Interest Blank), the time should be ripe for opening a class, say on the Story of the ILGWU, the Problems of the Labor Movement, How American Labor Got This Way, English, Public Speaking, or Current Events.

In some cases, teachers have used the lives of outstanding men and women in the labor movement to explain these movements with which they were connected. For example, instead of talking about the Knights of Labor you describe the life of Terence Powderley; tell the life story of Samuel Gompers to introduce the American Federation of Labor; describe the exploits of Mother Jones to show the struggles of the miners and their families. Often good novels and plays are used to introduce labor problems peacefully. The plays, "Mid Shadow" and "Let Freedom Ring" are far better than any economics treatise to bring home the problems and dangers of organizing in the South. "Giants in the Earth" by O. E. Rolvaag impresses indelibly upon the reader's mind the hardships of the pioneers. Stephen Vincent Benet's "John Brown's Body" intelligently read, reveals far better than any history book the changes indicated by the Civil War and the coming of industrialism and incidentally creates an appetite for all the beauty that lovely words can impart. We can supply a list of selected books and plays likely for this purpose.

Teachers

In many areas trade union speakers can get teachers through the Workers' Education Division of the W.A. However, there is a tremendous difference among the teachers available and only those with experience, background and labor sympathy should be entrusted with the teaching of labor problems. The more workshop and union experience the teacher has the better. He should not only know facts about the trade union movement but also faith in its future. The teacher must be able to impart his enthusiasm to his students and make them feel that he is interested in them. Not all who wish to teach are worth using. Touching experience in the organization of a school is sometimes a handy

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
Mark Starr, Director
Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary
Louise Schaffer, Supervisor
Cultural and Recreation Division

Training-for-Trade- Union-Service Course

Not only are our class members in this course retaining their interest and enthusiasm, but more than 30 of them gave a report in writing of the ideas which they have received at the first four lectures. Those papers indicated that they listen with profit to our guest teachers. The pictures in this issue of "Justice" show them at work.

If our teachers continue to summarize and write up their talks as they have done so far, we are going to have the makings for a first rate book on Trade Union Methods and Tactics. Frank Palmer (editor of *People's Press*) and Dick Rohman (labor correspondent, *Women's Wear*) dealt with Strike Publicity and Brother J. Heller (GEB member and manager of the late Local 17) explained Strike and Negotiation Tactics in the Cloak Division. Brother David Dubinsky is expected to turn teacher on March 2.

Local

Our Sixth Makers' Union, Local 25, starts a course on the Labor Movement (with special reference to the ILGWU). The class meets Thursdays, 6 to 7 P.M. at 131 West 33rd Street, starting March 5.

If Summer Comes

We are considering the possibility of taking over Brookwood during one or two of the Spring months in order to run Training-for-Trade-Union-Service Institutes of five to ten days in duration. Any local or member interested should write us at once.

Posters

You should see our new poster in addition to the popular "Headless Man." "The Seasons" and the "ILGWU Family" posters. They will brighten your union rooms.

Storage class this cannot be made compulsory. Our teachers are already very careful not to talk above the heads of our groups. They must relate all their general theories and ideas to the experience of the workers in the shops and the practical problems of the union. If they are going to cut any ice at all.

Lesson Materials

In order to advertise the clubs and keep them prominent in the mind of the membership, the Educational Department makes available brightly colored posters with snappy slogans. It is always anxious to help by supplying class material and by advice about books and reading of every sort. We have in mind the setting up of tours for our speakers so that all the locals can be covered. A start has

As Others See Us

H. N. Brailsford, a journalist of international repute, who has recently returned to England after a trip through the United States, has this to say about our work in one of a series of Articles in "Reynolds News," an illustrated Sunday paper published by the cooperative movement.

"One of the few really alert and progressive unions, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, quadrupled its membership in the first year of the New Deal. It set to work to educate its new adherents. . . . The Union spends \$100,000 annually to educate them, and each branch gives as much as it receives from headquarters."

"The classes are largely recreational—singing, dancing, swimming, with elementary lessons in English—but every girl, before she spends a jolly hour at such a dance, listens for half an hour to a talk about what Trade Unionism means."

The following needs no comment:

"One of the earliest and best examples of a code that very carefully worked out a complete scale of minimum wages based on varying degrees of skill was that for the making of women's coats and suits. The experience of the wage gradations in this code may well be a model for other industries, and it stands as a record of brilliant achievement due almost solely to the strength of labor organization in this industry."

This is on page 22 of *Reynolds News*, "Employed Women Under N.W.A. Code," recently issued by W.N.A.'s Bureau, 25 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. There's also a reprint (10c) of the code in the club's directory. A free copy sent upon request.

"The need for training of our young men and women in the philosophy and the experience of our trade union movement grows more and more imperative and I wish that that question could receive the attention and discussion that it merits. Unless I am mistaken, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is the only international that is carrying on a wide educational and recreational program."

been made to new motion for our educational work. In addition to our series of five pamphlets ("Story of the ILGWU," "You and Your Union," "How to Conduct a Union Meeting," "Structure and Functioning of the ILGWU," "Introduction to Your Union"), which have been called "models" by workers' education experts, the following outlines are available for use by the teachers: Unemployment Insurance, Fascist Wars and Fascist Deeds, The Thirty Hour Week, Women in the American Labor Movement, Money and Banking, Company Unions, and The Government, and the Worker. Regularly we send the local educational directors samples of helpful material. The classes on Training for Trade Union Service in New York City have developed much valuable lesson material which we send for use in any course in the practice of trade unionism.

Why is it not possible for the labor movement to pool its resources and to establish short training courses to which its young men and women could go to receive the historical background and practical experience of the trade union movement—where they can study the accomplishments and its ideals and aspirations, so that they can serve their organizations more intelligently?

"If the labor movement is to grow we must have a large well equipped reservoir of young men and women trained to carry on."

Rose Schindlerman of the W.T.U.L. at the Atlantic City Convention, A. F. of L., Sept. 9, 1915.

"A long felt want has been met at last. A songbook, small enough to put in your pocket, strong enough to use for a year, containing all the songs of the labor movement, is at last available, for a price anyone can pay," says the *Woman's Worker*, October 11, 1935. This paper is serving as an agent, pushing the use of our booklets to union and labor groups in Wisconsin.

THE AIM OF THE WORKERS IN EDUCATION

But a stirring thrills the air
Like to sounds of joyance there
That the ranges of the ages
Shall be razed, and deliverance
Offered from the darts
That were,
Consciousness the Will informing,
till it fashion all things fair!"

—Thomas Hardy

Visits to Points of Interest

March 2, 2 p.m.—Aquarium
Battery Park
New York City
(Life of the Fish)
March 11, 2 p.m.—The Rivera Mirale
New Workers' School
21 West 14th Street
New York City
(History of the U. S. in pictures)

A New Educational Poster



In Red And White—Would You Like One For Your Hall?

Florence Lasser, Educational Director, Local 32, Corvet, Brassiere Workers.

..In Eastern Cotton Garment Area..

By Elias Reinsberg, V.P.
Director, Cotton Dress & Mfg.
Traders Dept.

Of course, the biggest news for this department as well as for every other branch of the Union is the successful outcome of the negotiations by which the New York Dress Joint Board so brilliantly succeeded in winning an agreement which will protect the dress workers against the chiding which was so frequent during the past two years.

It is a spirit of keen appreciation to the writer that this department had some slight share in the activities of the Joint Board during this period by keeping a close check on runaway shops and by conducting successful strikes which served as a warning to New York employers that they need not hope to run away from the New York Dress Joint Board and remain untroubled.

And now, when the agreement is signed, this department is prepared to use all its energy and all its resources to insure observance of that contract. If any employers still hope to evade this new contract by setting up shops in non-union centers, they will find two obstacles. One obstacle is that the number of non-union centers has shrunk considerably during the past few months, as a result of the activities of this department and the second obstacle is that the Cotton Dress & Mfg. Traders Dept. is able, upon a day's notice, to throw its organizers into any new town in which such employers may settle.

Meanwhile, there is activity on many fronts. By the time these lines appear a general strike will have been declared among the cotton dress and underwear workers in the City of Boston, under the supervision of this department. On the same day the Dress Joint Board of Boston is calling a general strike among the silk dress workers in that city.

Cotton Workers Out in Boston

The ground work for the strike has been very carefully and patiently laid. Brother David Ginsberg has been conducting an organization campaign among the cotton dress workers there. The radio, the printing press, acrobatics and the news camera have all been used to stir up public opinion in favor of the strikers, at the same time that the workers themselves have been contacted individually and in the mass.

This ground work has been so thorough that when a meeting of leaders of shops was called last week, no active contingents representing all the cotton shops, attended the meeting in preparation for the general strike.

We have every reason to expect, therefore, that the strike will be effective and successful.

To Brother Ginsberg's staff was recently added Sister Mary Levine of Philadelphia who was drafted by this department to assist in the Boston activities.

In addition, strikers are now being waged against three runaway shops.

Three More Runaways Are in Trouble

In Wilkes Barre, Pa., Bohrer Bros., a contractor employing 100 people and working for the Carlin Bros. and Rosen & Bogart, two New York firms which are on strike, are now negotiating with the Union for a settlement, following a complete shutdown of that shop, when 120 workers walked out at the call of the Union. The Bohrer Bros. shop illustrates the record that comes to the Union from patient day-by-day organization activity.

In this above mentioned industry, the International Organizers contacted the workers personally for many, many weeks. They gave them the message of trade unionism, they prepared them for the time when a strike would be called to improve the conditions of the workers. Thus, when the Joint Board in New York declared the Rosen & Bogart firm on strike, this department was able to set this motion the machine already set up with the result that every worker in the shop walked out. Brothers Harry Schneider and John Martin are in charge of the strike.

In another corner on the page appear the full details of the strike being waged against Kaplan & Elias, who sought to build up a shop in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, so that they might be in a position eventually to run away from union control in New York.

N. Y. Underwear Firm's Rhode Island Shop Out

But the dress manufacturers are not alone in setting up their own shops outside of New York in order to evade New York standards. Davidson Bros., a large New York underwear manufacturing firm, opened a shop recently in Coventry, Rhode Island, while at the same time maintaining its shop in New York. The firm, which makes silk underwear, hoped to take advantage of the suffering in the Pawtucket Valley where drought, mild, widespread unemployment and the absence of any union seem to make the region an ideal spot for sweatshop employers. But the Union was right on the job and, under the direction of Brother Ross, an organization campaign was started. The result was that when we called a strike on the cold morning of February 5, 100 of the 115 workers quit their jobs. Within two days every worker was out. The firm started last September,

Fighting Runaways In Fall River

By William Ross
Manager, Local No. 178,
Fall River, Mass.

Another chapter in the story of a runaway silk dress shop was turned last week when all of the 100 workers of the Slender Dress Co. of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, struck, demanding union recognition, higher wages and a shorter workweek. The first chapter in this story appeared in a recent issue of "Justice," when the writer gave an account of the attempt of Kaplan & Elias, New York dress manufacturers, to set up a shop in Fall River under the name of the Slender Dress Company.

The rent was cheap enough. There was a plentiful supply of permanent workers. There was just a hitch or two. First of all, the ILGWU was established in the city. In spite of that they offered to settle in town if the authorities would guarantee "protection." Our organization investigated the demand for protection and the first thing that they cannot expect, a fractional guarantee. There is no sweatshop hitch. Fall River is not the sweatshop center it used to be and workers actually expect something like a living wage.

Haven of Refuge Found

Chapter two about this runaway silk dress shop was the firm's early adventures in Woonsocket, R. I., where it found a haven of refuge after Fall River seemed inhospitable.

Here the cunning Industrial Board, designated by the Mayor to bring in new industries, promised everything. Labor was docile. No

it found a supply of experienced, earnest workers who, under the NRA, earned the \$14 minimum per week. Davidson Bros. increased the work week to 45 and sometimes to 54 hours and paid a wage ranging from \$5 to \$11 a week.

When on January 27th the workers responded to our call to a meeting, they demanded a 40-hour week, \$15 minimum and collective bargaining. The employer refused to negotiate with "outsiders" and discharged an active union member, confident that his workers were too timid and hungry to strike.

Every ancient trick was then reported to by the employer when the workers struck. When they laughed off his threat to replace them he threatened to move out. Then a surprising thing happened. The workers and the townpeople told him that if he would stay only on condition of paying sweatshop

outside unions would interfere. The firm was assured that the city would respect the firm's capitalization of \$250,000. Of course, they appreciated the fact that it takes time, a lot of time, to train silk dress workers. Just so the firm eventually paid something like the average wage prevailing in Woonsocket.

Kaplan & Elias plunked down \$25,000 to equip the local plant with 100 machines and other equipment. With an option for additional space, enough room was taken to operate eventually 500 machines. Unfortunately for this firm, they and the Industrial Board failed to reckon with the temper of the workers in the city and the powerful labor union established there.

This was brought forcibly to their attention the very first week the shop started. The workers discovered that the mill in which the factory was located was really a trade school. They were in there for training and as to wages—well, it was a very uncertain item. Did they really expect to get paid while learning?

The workers walked out and called on Brother Joseph Schmezer, president of the Independent Textile Union for help. At this point the plot thickened. The I. T. U. never figures in the records of Kaplan & Elias, who feared nothing but the ILGWU.

'Ever Heard of ILGWU?'

With 2000 members in a city of 50,000, the I. T. U. is a real power in the community. In the person of its president, Joseph Schmezer, it has a real leader. He directed the workers to go back to work while he watched the firm. In the meantime he would find out a few things about the silk dress industry.

The strikers are holding firm. While they watch the shop they are having a good time in a nearby hall where they sing labor songs, run their parties and have the meeting of unionists.

Organizers Set To Trench, N. J.

The cotton dress department has renewed its activities in Trenton, N. J., where there are a number of dress shops. Sister Rene Berg and Brother Guido Barile have been personally organized in this city and under their direction an organization campaign will be carried on among the workers there.

This department has just opened an office in Allentown, Pa. In the Allentown building, to look after the interests of the 600 union workers in that territory, as well as to carry on organization work among the non-union workers.

try. The boss promised him that he would pay the workers and pay them well. Brother Schmezer asked the boss if he ever had had trouble with "Dubinsky's union." The boss looked blank and a bit frightened. No, he never had heard the name.

The first pay-day was skipped by the firm. Then the second pay-day came around and the workers were all expectancy for their 30 hourly pay. "Stoney" was about 700 in them. Of these, five received \$15 while others received \$10 and the two from \$5 to \$8. The "Stoney" received \$10.

Immediately the Industrial Board which sponsored the firm was asked a special meeting at City Hall and cross-examined the bewildered members of the Board about the sweatshop they had brought to town.

Disturbing A "Stranger"

The Board admitted that they were going after firms which for "industrial" reasons would not leave their present locations. When conditions in the Slender Dress Corp. were attacked the chairman of the Board appeared to the city fathers to be hospitable and not distrust a stranger in their midst when training so many who have been out of work for years.

The members of the City Council were unanimous in their condemnation of the Industrial Board and the dress factories. They stated unequivocally that sweatshop wages will not be tolerated in Woonsocket and wanted the whole world to know that. They also stated that they had no work to break up established union conditions elsewhere in order to bring sweatshops into Woonsocket.

Brother Schmezer informed all present at the hearing that the dress industry was well organized and that this firm came to Woonsocket only with the intention of backing the union and breaking down standards.

Parthenoid Denied—So What?

As might be expected, Kaplan & Elias and New York desire all connection with the Slender Dress Company, but there is no question in the mind of the Union that the Slender Dress is a Kaplan & Elias subsidiary. There is no question, too, but that the firm set up this shop is an attempt to evade union conditions in New York.

However, the strike is now in such excellent shape and the workers are so enthusiastic that there is no question but that the firm will be compelled to acknowledge its parthenoid and to settle properly with the Union.

STRIKE AGAINST THE
BOSS'S IDEAS
Join Your Class

Two Recent Fight Spots In Pennsylvania



The Study Pickets on Left Made Ashley Sattlin—Firm Increases Wages and Confirms Cutting to New York—On Right: Picket Line At Bohrer Bros.—This Picket Line Made Employer Ask For Peace—Negotiations Are On For Better Conditions In Shop and Agreement Not to Work For New York Shops On Strike.

—In Center, Vice-President Reinsberg Who Conducted Strikes.

Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmuter, V.P.
Manager, Local 10

Unemployed To Register

Now that a settlement has finally been reached in the dress industry, special attention must be given at once to a problem which is becoming more alarming every day, namely, the unemployed problem.

On several occasions, it has been reported by the leaders of our United Board, especially the Street Joint Board, that the dress industry today has a surplus of about 25,000 workers. In other words, while today we count a membership of 125,000 in the dress organization, the industry can absorb only 100,000, leaving 25,000 as unemployed, or 20 percent of the work of the industry. Local 10, of course, has its proportionate share of these unemployed.

This situation is alarming not only because these thousands of workers suffer misery and starvation which unemployment breeds, but this army of unemployed is also a potential menace to the existing work standards, labor conditions which have been obtained as a result of struggle and sacrifice.

Placing Cutters To Jobs

By far, as Local 10 is concerned, it has done, during the past two and a half years, everything in its power to place as many cutters as possible, whatever conditions permitted.

Our organization department has served as a very useful instrument in this direction. It is on account of this department that employers, and in many cases our own cutters, have been able to find work for those violating agreement rules. It was through this department that thousands of dollars in fines were paid by such employers, and members of ours. This department also helped to place quite a number of cutters wherever additional space was found.

The office of Local 10 is realizing that it is physically impossible to completely solve the question of unemployment, but, during the past five years or more, established an Emergency Relief Fund, through which thousands of our members who were in dire need received financial aid amounting to tens of thousands of dollars up to date. The membership has hailed this fund as one of the most helpful union agencies during the years—so much so, that it has become a permanent institution in the life of the Cutters' Union.

Yet, to this very hour, we still find ourselves grappling with this problem of unemployment, and, as the season is about to start in the industry, the Executive Board at its meeting on February 26, consumed considerable time in discussing this question, which resulted in the following decision:

Committee In Special Charge

That every member of Local 10 who is unemployed and not attached to any shop immediately register with the organization upon receiving this notice or our insertion which will contain this notice.

A committee headed by the chairman of the Executive Board, Brother Nathan Rapoport, consisting of Brothers Harry Shapiro, Irving Kagan, Meyer Friedman and Morris Wolfson, will be in full charge of this registration.

Every applicant will be required to answer a questionnaire indicating the following: Name; Address; No. Ave.; Address; How Long A Member; Branch; Rating; Stand; Line of Work; How Long Unemployed; Name of Shop Where Employed; How Long With That Firm.

By the use of this information, the committee will classify them accordingly and place them on the professional list in the order of their registration and when jobs come into the office these men will be placed to work accordingly.

The dates of registration will be announced by the committee. Every unattached cutter will be required to call at the office of the local at 60 West 25th Street, on Wednesday evening, March 4, at 8:30 p.m., and report to the chairman of the committee, Brother Nathan Rapoport, who will advise him accordingly.

Gains of Cutters

At this writing, the office is not as yet in possession of a full copy of the agreements signed with the various dress associations. It will not, nevertheless, be out of place to report some of the important gains acquired by the cutters in the recent settlement with the dress employers.

Before coming to that point, I wish to call attention to the fact that the question of "elimination of three scales in the cutting craft" has been pressed by Local 10 and even at this point this demand has not been given up.

The various association representatives during the negotiations admitted that the number of stitches per week is negligible and they realize the justice of Local 10's demands for the abolition of the three scales. They claimed, however, that they were in no position to take up the amending of wage scales because of the more fundamental issues involved in the negotiations. However, they agreed to take up this matter for discussion after a settlement had been reached in the industry. At any rate, whether they agree to resume discussion on this particular point or not, there is one thing definitely clear and true: during the past two and a half years, Local 10 has managed to obtain increases above the scales of wages in a considerable number of houses, under the agreement, and now, with the cementing of our organizational strength, there is no reason why we cannot continue to obtain increases for our cutters in the future.

List of Changes

The following are additional fundamental amendments incorporated

in our agreement, all of which speak for themselves:

"A member of the Association who does not operate an inside shop, but maintains a cutting department, shall not discontinue it during the term of this agreement, unless by agreement with the Union or decision of the Industrial Chairman. He shall not send out any uncut goods to his contracting shops, unless all of his cutters in his cutting department are fully supplied with work."

If the member maintains an inside shop, and his cutting department, in addition to supplying the inside shop, also supplies the contracting shops with cut goods, the same as above shall apply.

Members of the Association who maintain cutting departments shall, when sending out uncut goods to contractors, give the following information in writing:

1. The names and addresses of the contractors to whom the goods are being sent.
 2. The quantity of goods.
 3. The style number of the garments.
- "If a member of the Association shall install a cutting department, he shall employ cutters from among those who have worked for his contractors, subject to a trial period of one week."
- Cutters and graders — \$45.00 per week.

5th Anniversary of Cutters' W. C. Branch

Among the various institutions and branches connected with Local 10 is the Cutters' Branch No. 310 of the Workmen's Circle. Some five years ago the idea of a cutters branch of the Workmen's Circle was conceived and immediately put into existence. At that time, a few pioneers, headed by President David Dubinsky, issued a call to the members of the local to join in building up such an organization. It was then that Branch No. 310 was formed.

During the last three years many more pressing activities have made it impossible to pay special attention to this part of our organization. Nevertheless, some of our most active members belong to this branch and are doing all they can to promote its usefulness and scope.

At a recent meeting of this branch, it was decided to launch a membership drive and to arrange a

fifth anniversary dinner celebration to be held at the Central Palace, 111 Second Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, March 28.

President David Dubinsky, in reply to an invitation, declared his willingness to attend and speak in behalf of this drive. Others on the speakers' list are: Samuel Perlmuter, Brother Nader, Louis Goldberg. Tickets are \$1.50 each and can be purchased from Meyer Katz, branch secretary, at the office of Local 10, 60 West 25th Street, any evening after 5 P.M.

Working Card Questionnaire Must Be Filled Out

In a previous issue of "Justice," attention of the cutters was called to a questionnaire incorporated now on our working cards, concerning weekly earnings.

This information is very important because from this information we are able to ascertain the actual earnings of the cutters and also to check up on those who are regularly employed and those who are not. Therefore, the filling out of this questionnaire every week becomes just as important as the observance of any other rule of our organization. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of filling in wages earned each week.

In order that no one shall be able to claim ignorance in this matter, we wish to inform all cutters that any member who fails to fill out this report may be summoned to the Executive Board and fined. We therefore, hope, for your own benefit and in the interests of cooperation with the Union, that everyone will heed this warning carefully.

The same applies to the renewal of working cards. All cutters are again instructed to renew their working cards for the year 1936, and secure others when obtaining reinstated.

ATTENTION
Cutters of Local 10
REGULAR MEMBER MEETING
will be held on
Monday, March 9, 1936
at
ARLINGTON HALL
22 St. Marks Place
7:30 to 9:30 P. M. - M. B. B. B.
Cutters are urged to attend.

a new job if they have not already obtained working cards for 1936. Now that a settlement has been reached in the dress industry, all dress employers are instructed to renew their working cards upon re-turning to work.

Failure on the part of any member of Local No. 10, working in any branch of the fashion garment industry, to secure a working card for this season is considered a violation and against lawful working without a new working card, will be summoned to the Executive Board and subjected to a severe fine.

Grand Opera at Hollywood Theatre

For the first week of his announced, twelve-weeks' popular grand opera season at Warner Brothers' Hollywood Theatre, Fifty-first St. and Broadway, Maestro Sal-mazari gives out the following repertoire:

Saturday (evening) March 7, *Le Trovatore*; Sunday (evening) March 8, *Madama Butterfly*; Tuesday, March 10, *Caruso*; Wednesday, March 11, *Bohème*; Thursday, March 12, *Ida*; Friday, March 13, *Forest*; Saturday (evening) March 14, *Madama Butterfly*; (evening) March 15, *La Traviata*; (evening) Sunday, March 16, *Bohème*; (evening) Monday, March 17, *La Traviata*; (evening) Tuesday, March 18, *Bohème*.

There will be no Monday performances at the Hollywood during the engagement unless further announced.

ANNUAL BALL
of the
CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10
To Replenish our Relief Fund
will be held on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1936
at the
ST. NICHOLAS PALACE, 86th St. and Columbus Ave.
Tickets at \$1 plus tax may be purchased in the office of the local

ILGWU Soccer Champions — Who Will It Be? Local 10 or Local 60?



Cutters' And Pressers' Eleven Are Doing Some Hectic Scrimmaging On A Bronx Field—That's No Mere Paper Rivalry Between These Lads: They Are Out for "Blood."

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Dressmakers Halt On Their Arms

The dressmakers of New York have won their major demands without a strike. They have won more through negotiation, it is asserted in some quarters, than what they could have hoped to gain through a costly strike.

The Dressmakers' Organization carried the day not because the employers' camp was pretty badly divided, but in spite of it. It might have been a good deal easier to negotiate terms with fewer associations pulling at cross purposes. Chiefly, however, the dress workers swept the field because they showed up in January, 1936, with a drum-beat, armed-to-the-hilt Union. The three huge successive Madison Square Garden demonstrations — bubbling over with exuberant militancy and thundering the demand of countless thousands for a new deal in control and enforcement of labor terms — have convinced the industry that the dress union is a mobile army on the march and caught the fancy of a quickened public opinion.

The hard-won reforms in the dress industry, however, still are on paper. The next big job is to see to it that these cardinal agreement changes are honored by observance. The control machinery of the Dress Joint Board and its affiliates will have to keep a sleepless eye through day and night, leaving nothing to guess, luck or faith. This will, by no means, be an easy task. But the great Dressmakers' Union of New York, we are confident, will prove equal to this huge job. The world of labor will watch with keen concern its onward march.

Decatur Strike Goes On!

The annals of our Union are rich with tales of rugged fighting, of pioneering exploits by men and women for whom no sacrifice was too great in struggling for economic relief and for deliverance from the sweatshop jungle of older and more recent days.

Yet, in all frankness, we cannot think — as we mentally scan the entire chronicle of the ILGWU — of a little band of workers which spirals in sheer courage, loyalty and "give-and-take" spirit the Decatur group of our dressmakers who went out on strike a year ago for union recognition and collective bargaining. During these twelve months, these women and girls have endured tear gas attacks, infamous Berghoff "finks," police clubbing, slugging by an army of vulgar and brutal "deputy sheriffs" recruited from the riffraff of city slums, court injunctions, and a varied assortment of other persecutions. Yet, in the face of this inhuman warfare, they have stood their ground/practically without defections in their ranks. With hardly more than a year's experience in the Union, they have fought back like seasoned veterans and have won for themselves the admiration of the world of organized labor.

Time and again, in these columns, we have referred to our Decatur battlers in terms of superb praise. On this anniversary, we again doff our hat to the militant group in Decatur which knows no defeat and recognizes no surrender. They belong to a great economic organization — our ILGWU — which has a record for getting what it is after. Our Union will not rest

until the entire cotton garment industry, including the Decatur units, is fully unionized.

Fifty Years of Local 1

Local 1 — or Local 117, as recently renubered after its amalgamation with the "refrer" makers and the sample makers — is having a Half-Century Jubilee on March 14.

Probably the oldest, and until very recently the largest, single unit affiliated with the ILGWU, Local 1, the New York cloak operators, has been, during the long span of its existence, also among our liveliest, most mobile and militant organizations. It came upon the field of the coat and suit industry in the closing decades of the past century as a group of immigrant workers struggling for a life of life and freedom against savage, jungle-like exploitation. And after twenty-five years of wandering in the wilderness the cloak operators, together with their fellow craftsmen in the cloak shops, finally crashed through, in the momentous days of 1910, onto the wide spaces of our industrial arena; formed their first great union, and have since then proved to the world that they can stay organized, as a solid, enduring and effective labor body.

It would be difficult to deny that the final organization of the cloakmakers in 1910 opened widely the floodgates of unionism for the other toiling immigrant masses of that period and in the years that followed. It would be just as difficult to imagine that, without that powerful stimulus furnished by the advance of the cloak-workers, the subsequent organization of the waist and dressmakers, of the men's clothing workers, the capmakers, the millinery workers, and of the tens of thousands in the other trades that comprise the remarkable labor movement in the needle trades of today, would have been possible.

What the next 50 years will bring to the cloak operators and their union, — what changes of an industrial, economic and even ethnic character will take place in that local — is hard to foresee. For ourselves, we may only wish the amalgamated union of cloak operators that the old fighting traditions of Local 1, the traditions of idealism, resistance to aggression and of unbroken achievement, shall remain forever alive, vibrant and untarnished.

The Next Convention

Within the next two weeks, all ILGWU locals will vote on the proposition submitted to them by the General Executive Board to postpone the regular convention from May, 1936, to May, 1937.

There is little doubt that this proposal will be carried by an overwhelming vote. There is too much practicality and common sense back of the GEB proposal to justify any other result. To begin with, the approval of this plan would mean carrying out the intent of the decision of the Chicago convention and conforming to the new clause of the ILGWU constitution, which provides that the biennial local elections be held simultaneously with the election of delegates to the conventions of the Union. Nearly all the locals of the Union, with the exception of a few scattered units, elected their local administrations last year for a two-year term that will expire in the Spring of 1937.

The shifting of the convention to May, 1937, will therefore mean not only a saving of a huge sum of money which a convention entails, — it will also mean the saving of a tremendous amount of organizational energy which an election campaign usually carries with it. Combining local with convention elections, therefore, is a sound, practical and constructive reform. The membership of the ILGWU should endorse it unanimously.

The Cloak Season

They used to say: "As the cloak season goes so goes the entire women's garment industry." This, to a large extent, is not as true now as it used to be. New, big trades have grown up in our midst, taking frequently the limelight and the industrial barometer away from the older, less spectacular coat and suit branch.

Nevertheless, the state of a year-season in the cloak industry is still a matter of paramount concern to all in the ILGWU. This Spring, it is being reported, work in the cloak shops, in its main market in New York, is still sluggish and far below par. Though it is the end of February, there is a considerable

Happy News Strikes Miami Beach



"Sadie! We Can Go Back! The Strike Is Settled!"

able number of unemployed in the ranks, and the locals are making frantic efforts to place as many of the idle as possible on jobs. On the other hand, price settlements already completed on the first lines are reported as satisfactory, and control of work conditions throughout the market, with the exception of a few weak spots, is maintained with a firm hand.

On the immediate order of the day before the New York Cloak Joint Board is still the old "overlapping" problem, the question of cloaks being manufactured in dress shops under lower pay standards, and the newer problem of the manufacture of ladies' mannish jackets in men's clothing factories. The former question has been held up for some time past pending the consummation of agreements in the dress industry. The second problem is now being handled energetically by the Joint Board, which has been promised cooperation by the Amalgamated New York officers. This new complication, however, is not solely a proposition between the Cloak Joint Board and the Amalgamated. The cloak jobbers who are sending out mannish jackets to be made up in men's or women's men's clothing shops are the principals in this underhanded business. Against such jobbers the Joint Board is now proceeding full steam ahead.

25 Years in Toronto

Toronto cloakmakers celebrated this month the twenty-fifth anniversary of their affiliation with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

That was something for the Toronto Joint Board and its locals to rejoice over, indeed. At this day, especially, when the Toronto Cloak Union is perhaps better off organizationally than at any time during its quarter-century history, its members have all the reason in the world to appreciate the difference between chaos and cohesion, between unity and discord, between peace and war. Today, the Toronto cloakmakers, for the first time in years, feel that they are full-fledged citizens in their industry; today they have a say in the shops despite the fact that their bosses have not changed an iota and are, to say the least, as profit-hungry as the regular run-of-the-mill cloak employer is.

In the past twenty-five years, the workers in Toronto cloak shops have gone through every twist and turn of union fortune and misfortune; they have tasted the fruit of solidarity and have eaten the gall and wormwood of dissension and break-up. Only a few years ago their union lay practically prostrate as a result of a fraternal war that smothered other divisions of the ILGWU with no less severity.

Today, after twenty-five years, the Toronto Cloak Union is as militant and as effective an organization as any the ILGWU can boast of in Canada or in the States. This has come about through no miracle or accident. It took a long time for the Toronto workers to learn that they can get nowhere except by turning a deaf ear to the siren of the disrupters and that to make headway they must pay strict attention to their union business. That's a lesson to remember and to keep sacred and inviolate. In this lesson there are a promise and a pledge of future success and achievement.

Could Anyone Be More Neutral?

